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VOLUME XXIV. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1872. NUMBER 1212.

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The Independent.

NESHOBEE.

[After Spenser.]

BY REV. W. C. WILKINSON.

NESHOBEE was a little lovely spot
You may have dreamed some droway summer's noon,
But to have seen hath been above your lot,
For now, alack-a-day, and much too soon,
Its charms have passed from underneath the moon!
Aye me, sweet one, and might thy sooth minstrel
Acquaint his harp how that the fond raccoon,
And witty fox, and every brute gentle,
And every bird and bloom inhabited thy dell!

Two undulating lines of hill-top green
Did hide the rising and the setting sun,
Yet that against the East excelled, I ween,
And so the prime part of his course was run
Before the waxing fervors were begun;
And then what time he, ardent eye of day,
Did nearly look the western woods upon,
Behind the opposite less steep alway
He dropped, yet shed o'er half the heaven a milder ray.

These were, in sooth, an arborous battlement,
That eke for beauty, and for use might be
Wherein did grow each tree of good intent
The careful clime could nurse right ruggedly;
The rigid beech, the courtly hickory,
The maple bleeding sweets, the solemn spruce,
The impressible base, the poplar, Quaker he,
The scepter-bearing birch, once—now this use,
O, star-eyed Progress! is an ascertained abuse.

And more there were, not worthless to be sung,
But that it would my hasting harp delay
To tell how fair the mountain ash uphung
Her silver blossoms, or her berries gay
Vermillion; how the vine, with tendril spray,
And flexible endeavor, twined the grove
To amity; so there the summer day
Fainted for sweetness of one dream of love,
A sense of joy and peace, like broodings of the dove!

SHALL WOMEN PREACH IN THE CONGREGATION?

BY JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D.D.

THIS question has received a negative answer from the Presbytery of Brooklyn. The New York *Observer* affirms that ninety-nine hundredths of Presbyterians will sustain this decision. On what grounds? These we are requested to state.

The precise matter at issue needs to be defined. It is not denied that women, properly qualified, may teach and exhort familiarly in the household, in the social circle, in the company of women, in the Sabbath-school and Bible-class. The question is this: Shall a woman in the formally constituted assembly of the church assume the place and perform the office of the minister?

In deciding this matter the examples cited from the Old Testament history to show the divine approval of the public services of women, religious and civil, are not pertinent.

A precept of the apostles may discontinue a previous custom. The New Testament Church may exclude acts and offices admitted into the usages of the Old Testament Church. Besides, these cases were clearly exceptional. This appears from the infrequency of their occurrence. From many indications it would seem that women were raised up, in default of a proper spirit on the part of men, to reprove and shame them. So Deborah seems to have thought when she taunted Barak, saying: "The journey that thou takest shall not be for thine honor; for the Lord shall sell Sisera into the hand of *a woman*." In like manner, when no men are found to preach, probably women will be raised up; perhaps the "very stones will cry out" if both men and women should "hold their peace."

The selection of these ancient and honorable women was a matter of divine sovereignty. What we may do *under precept* is to be decided by the terms of precept.

Again, in deciding this question, the examples of women prophesying in the New Testament Church are not relevant. The whole weight of scholarship bears upon that interpretation of the word "prophesying" which explains it as signifying the act of speaking under special inspiration of the Holy Spirit. If the Spirit chose, in sovereignty, to elect and inspire women with the gift of prophecy, and they could show the signs of a prophet, they were not forbidden to speak, under the same conditions they would not be forbidden now.

But there is yet no proof that these inspired women exercised the gift in public, as conscious, constituted assemblies of the church.

It is further maintained that the prescription is against the exercise of the office of public teaching by women.

(1.) Our Lord commissioned no woman among the apostles and evangelists.

(2.) The apostles seem to assume that men alone are expected to discharge the office. None of their directions or expectations to teachers of the Church contemplate women.

(3.) The office is provided for in the ordination and ordination of a class of men to exercise it. These are called bishops, and are exhorted each to be the *husband of one wife*."

(4.) In the Apostolic Church it was not the custom for women to preach. It is supposed that Paul cites general usage in the doctrine of inspiration, and from a salutary fear lest the authority of apostolic precept, once rejected in one direction, may at last be discarded in all directions. And they who are zealous to further good ends, by whatever means, may well be asked to pause before they carelessly or recklessly invalidate the superlative claims to reverence and obedience of that word of inspired man which is also the Word of God.

(5.) In the primitive Church custom did not admit the public appearance of women. Tertullian, when magnifying the elevation of woman in the Christian Church, and displaying her various gifts and honoring and eulogizing her serviceableness, does not mention preaching as one of her good works.

In view of the grounds of this presumption against the exercise of the office of a public teacher by women, the precepts of Paul are considered.—I Cor., xiv, 34; I Tim., ii, 11–14.

(1.) The precept addressed to the Corinthians: "Let your women keep silence in the churches, for it is not permitted unto them to speak, but (they are commanded) to be under obedience, as also saith the law." Not to insist that the antithesis to the phrase "it is not permitted unto them to speak" is this: "it is permitted unto them to be under obedience," and to affirm that they are excused from bearing the responsibility of public speaking, it is fair to infer that the reason for their silence is founded on their natural and providential subordination to man. Conybeare and Howson render the text: "In your congregation, as in all the congregations of Christ's people, the women must keep silence; for they are not permitted to speak in public, but to show submission, as it is said also in the Book of the Law."

If to this it is answered, This restriction was intended to operate in a given locality, and in view of temporary circumstances, the response is simple and sufficient—viz., the grounds of the restriction are given, and they do not rest upon anything local and temporary. They do rest upon the natural and providential subordination of the woman to the man, and they were laid in the Garden of Eden, for all the race throughout all time.

Perceiving this fact, some have expressed the wish that Paul had added to his injunction the limitation "in Corinth." *But he did not add it!*

It is vain to evade this injunction by a special interpretation of the word (*λαλεῖν*) "to speak." It is applied to our Lord's preaching and that of his disciples. And the phrase "keep silence" stands for a word that excludes all forms of speech.

But it is objected, This leads to absurdity. A woman cannot respond in the service or sing in the act of praise! To this is sufficient the answer: Teaching involves authority, and so superiority; devotional utterance assumes nothing of the sort.

(2.) The precept addressed to Timothy. He did not live "at Corinth." He simply represented the permanent and universal Christian presbyter. Paul, by him, directs the ministry for all ages. He conveys to his son in the faith his own views and example. "I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence." It is somewhat significant that the single member of the period, "to be in silence," is solely antithetical to the two members "to teach," "to usurp authority." It fairly follows that "to teach" in the Church is "to exercise authority"; and this is precisely what, on grounds of Nature and providential dispensation, it is forbidden to the woman to do.

On grounds of Nature. "For Adam was first formed, then Eve." The man was prior to the woman. The woman was for the man, and not the man for the woman. So writes Paul, I Cor., xi, 8: "For the man is not of the woman, but the woman of the man. Neither was the man created for the woman, but the woman for the man." Hence the man is in authority over the woman. So Paul writes, I Cor., xi, 3: "But I would have you know, that the head of every man is Christ; and the head of the woman is the man; and the head of Christ is God." Dr. Hitchcock, in his analysis of the Bible, interprets "head" as signifying "ruler, governor." As Christ rules the Church, the man is to rule the woman. Whatever involves authority pertains to the man. Paul clearly teaches Timothy that public teaching is an exercise of authority—authority conferred by the call of God, sealed by the donation of the requisite qualifications, confirmed by the call of the Church. Nor need the woman experience a sense of degradation because subject to the man. God is the head of Christ, yet the Son is equal to the Father in nature and character.

On grounds of providential dispensation. The woman was the instrument of Satan in the temptation. God chose to record this fact in the permanent relations of women: "As also saith the law." Gen., iii, 16: "And thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee." To the reason for this dispensation Paul refers: "And Adam was not deceived; but the woman, being deceived, was in the transgression."

It is most evident, therefore, that the apostle based his prohibition on the broadest possible grounds. It was not a temporary expedient, intended to meet temporary and transient circumstances.

The attempt has been made to show that this interpretation and application of Paul's injunction proves too much. It is said: "In order to be consistent, we should feel bound to conform to the precept in the same letter, and in the immediate context, 'I will . . . in like manner also that women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety; not with broidered hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array.'" For this, however, he does not directly assign a reason. We are, therefore, in a measure, left to infer it. That reason may be found in the fact that it was the custom for corrupt and shameless women to bedeck themselves with gold, and jewels, and costly attire. For the sake of unequivocal distinction from such, it became decent women to appear in more modest apparel.

Neither can any one doubt that it is "becoming in women professing godliness" to give heed to the precept now. Most certain is it that innumerable evils in society and powerful impediments to the progress of religion would be abated by conscientious regard to this injunction in our time.

But do men need to be told that "two wrongs cannot make a right"?

Neither will it do to fall back on the vague claim of large liberty under the Gospel, relieving the Church from restrictive precepts, in these days of development and progress. Paul was the stout champion of liberty, and stretched its bounds as far as they would yield. And he stops short of woman's liberty to preach.

Because woman's sphere has been enlarged by the Gospel, it is the more needful that its limits be rigidly defined and firmly maintained, lest she overstep the lines, unsex herself, revert the order of Nature, subvert the constitution of the family and society, and make confusion in the house of God. And to this all true women, not affected by familiarity with adverse customs, will say *Amen*.

It is not to be concealed that the strenuousness of many persons in regard to this matter proceeds from a jealous respect for

THE PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION.

LETTER FROM F. B. CARPENTER.

OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT,
NEW YORK, Jan. 23d, 1872.

MY DEAR MR. CARPENTER:

THE great fire at Chicago destroyed the original manuscript of PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. Every circumstance connected with the history and production of that Proclamation will now have fresh interest, and it has occurred to me to ask you to embody in one article for THE INDEPENDENT all the facts you have from time to time published, together with any other incidents you may have gathered relating to this memorable event.

Your great painting of "The First Reading of the Proclamation before the Cabinet" is now the only record, excepting that upon the statute books, left to the nation; and, as one of many interested, I would like to know what has become of it.

Will you not append to your article a condensed account of the circumstances attending the painting of the picture, and its present situation? Very truly yours,

HENRY C. BOWEN.

STUDIO, 1155 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, January 26th, 1872.

H. C. BOWEN, ESQ.:

My Dear Sir:—Section 6th of the Confiscation Act, passed by Congress in the spring of 1862, prescribed that if any persons engaged in rebellion against the United States should not within *sixty* days after public proclamation duly made by the President cease to aid the rebellion all their property should be confiscated. On the 25th of July Mr. Lincoln issued a proclamation warning all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to "cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion or any rebellion against the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance, on pain of the forfeiture and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided."

That Mr. Lincoln had prepared his Emancipation Proclamation and submitted it to the Cabinet; and that, in pursuance of Secretary Seward's advice, he was waiting for a "victory" upon which to announce it to the world, was, of course, unknown to any one outside of the Cabinet council chamber. In view of this fact, which he himself stated, it is a curious and striking coincidence, and one that seems to have escaped the notice of his biographers, that he should have issued the Proclamation on the 22d of September, within *one* day of the expiration of the "sixty days'" warning which he gave to the states in rebellion on the 25th of July—the battle of Antietam having occurred the week previous to the 22d of September; or, in other words, that the "victory" for which he waited and the expiration of the "sixty days'" notice should have occurred within one day of each other.

The most intense interest was felt at this period to know what the President would do. On the 19th of August Mr. Greeley's famous letter to Mr. Lincoln, urging emancipation, appeared in the *Tribune*. This, and the President's reply, have passed into history. As I have said, no one at this time outside of the Cabinet knew of Mr. Lincoln's purpose, and that the Proclamation had even then laid for weeks in his drawer! I have had the good fortune lately to obtain possession of a letter written at this juncture to the President, by the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana.

Regarding this letter as a succinct and admirable statement of the whole question at this period, and as a valuable illustration of the history of the times, I am sure the readers of THE INDEPENDENT will thank me, though occupying some space, for giving it to them entire:

THE TWENTY-THIRD OF SEPTEMBER.

To the President of the United States:

In days when the public safety is imminently threatened, and the fate of a nation may hang upon a single act, we owe frank speech, above all other men, to him who is highest in authority. I shall speak to you as man to man.

Harsh opinions have been formed of you, even honest men doubting the probity of your intentions. I do not share their doubts. I believe you to be upright, single-hearted in your desire to rescue the country in the hour of her utmost need, without after thought of the personal consequences to yourself.

If, amid the multitude of contending counsel, you have hesitated and doubted; if, when a great measure suggested itself, you have shrunk from the vast responsibility, afraid to go forward lest you should go wrong, what wonder? How few, since the foundation of the world, have found themselves in a position convinced with public perils so numerous, oppressed with responsibilities so high and solemn, as yourself!

No man ever escaped from such so-readily the lesson of history—without a bold heart and a high faith. Wisdom, prudence, forethought—these are essential. But next second to these is that noble courage which arms the right, and leaves the consequences to God.

Men ever follow willingly a daring leader, most willingly of all, in great crises requiring speed, and decision command, often even in evil, the respect and concurrence of mankind. How much more in good!

There is a measure needing courage to adopt and enforce it, which I believe to be of virtue sufficient to redeem the nation in this darkest hour; one simply, I know of no other to which we may rationally trust for relief from impending dangers without and within.

The dangers which threaten us are twofold: First, from the Confederate force, encouraged on their every earnest convictions and reckless bravery it is idle to deny. Secondly, from ourselves, compelled to make use of a military power of proportions so gigantic that no nation ever permitted the existence of such without more or less risk to the people who employed it. If we think lightly of this latter danger we slight the teachings of all past time.

As to the first, have you not had your moments of doubt whether we are to succeed at all? Whether the Union, once so glorious, will ever be reunited? Whether peace, which we used to enjoy with as little gratitude as we do the sunlight or the air we breathe, will ever again settle down over our distracted country?

If I have doubts of all this, it is only because I do not know what your action will be. We have at our disposal the means of certain success; but I cannot tell whether, while there is yet time, you will decide to employ them.

Our enemies, like the Grecian hero, have one vulnerable point. You have not touched it yet. What have been their element of weakness has been suffered to remain an element of strength.

They have nearly a million of able-bodied men of fit age for war or for labor. Holding these men in bondage, and employing them to till the soil, they are enabled to send to the battle-field almost their entire white male adult population, and yet preserve their commissariat sufficiently supplied.

It has always been a great wrong that these men and their families should be held in bondage. We of the North have hitherto acquiesced in it, lent in the endeavor to redress it in violation of the Constitution, greater evils might ensue.

But the time has come when it *is* constitutional to redress it. The rebellion has made it so. Property in man, always morally unjust, has become nationally dangerous. Property that endangers the safety of a nation should not be suffered to remain in the hands of its citizens. A chief magistrate who permits it so to remain becomes responsible for the consequences. For he has the right, under the law and the Constitution, to take private property, with just compensation offered, for public use, whenever it is apparent that the public exigency demands such appropriation.

Forgive what may seem curt speech if I say that, in my judgment, a President with a just sense of duty has no option in such a case.

In the due exercise of your official power, in strict accordance with law and the Constitution, you can deprive the enemy of that which, above all else, has given and still gives him aid and comfort. You can declare emancipated his slaves, the suppliers of his commissariat. Gradually you can deprive him of these, and for every hundred thousand productive laborers he loses you may have a hundred thousand soldiers. With their aid you can reach the rest. What if you remain for him? He must this his ranks to cultivate his plantations. He must labor for his own food, or must perish for the lack of it.

The people are forbidden to give aid and comfort to rebels. What of a government that has the power to cut off from aid and comfort all the rebels of the South, and fails to exercise it?

We ought to do that which is right, even if the reconcipense be distant and uncertain, but we add folly to injustice if we neglect a great act of beneficence that is to be rewarded, even now, by our own preservation.

Yet again. Can you look forward to the future of our country, and imagine any state of things in which, with slavery still existing, we should be assured of permanent peace? I cannot. We can constitutionally extirpate slavery at this time. But, if we fail to do this, then, unless we intend hereafter to violate the Constitution, we shall have a fugitive slave law in operation whenever the war is over. Shall the North have sacrificed a hundred thousand lives and two thousand millions of treasure to come to that at last? Not even a guaranty of peace purchased at so enormous a cost? After voluntary exertions on the part of our people to which the history of the world furnishes no parallel, is the old root of bitterness still to remain in the ground, to sprout and bear fruit in the future as it has borne fruit in the past?

The questions are addressed to you. For upon you and upon your action, more than upon any other one thing, does the answer depend. You have at this time more power than any constitutional monarch in the world. The English Government always acts according to the policy approved by the constitutional advisers of the Crown. You would violate usage only if you should act without the advice, or even contrary to the opinions, of your constitutional advisers. I do not mean that you could continue to do this with propriety, or even with safety. I merely assert that the power is, in point of fact, in your hands. And for such a power what a responsibility to God and man!

It is within your power at this very moment not only to consummate an act of enlightened statesmanship; but, as the instrument of the Almighty, to restore to freedom a race of men. If you are tempted by an unperishable name, it is within your reach. We may look through ancient and modern history, and yet scarce find a sovereign to whom God offered the privilege of bestowing on humanity a boon so vast.

Such an offer comes to no human being twice. It is made to you to-day. How long it will remain open—whether in three months or in one month from now it will still be at your option to accept it—God, who reads the hearts of men, alone knows.

And this brings me to speak of another class of dangers—those which may arise here in the North, among ourselves.

Do you read the daily newspaper press, that wonderful and instructive modern index of the passing opinions of the times? If so, have you not recently seen there signs that startled you?—advice, audaciously given in certain quarters, that it is time the army should take the power into its own hands and demand the dismissal from your Cabinet of the best men in it? Have you no facts in your own experience going to prove that such audacity has not shown its head without power and numbers that render it formidable? I do not fear it; not now, if it is strangled at its birth. But he tempts Providence who suffers that spirit of anarchy to grow and gather strength before striking a blow for its destruction.

You cannot be ignorant of the desire of these men. He that runs may read it. They see that we are drifting toward emancipation. They see that the demand from the masses of our people for this great measure is becoming, day by day, more importunate. They know that a majority of your Cabinet favor it. They feel assured, as to yourself, that, if the option remain with you, it is but a question of time and of form when and how a proclamation of emancipation will be issued. They perceive but one power that has any chance successfully to arrest this stream and coerce your action. Openly they appeal to it. Openly they declare that Cabinet ministers must be imposed upon you by military dictation. No other course is left them to effect their great object—namely, to perpetuate among us that slavery which the nation, with a determination which increases from day to day, is resolved to uproot.

One blow may be dealt by you against these men that will crush forever their treasonable cabals. It is the same that lays the foundation of peace, and assures, beyond possible peradventure, the downfall of the rebellion. They know their danger. They read EMANCIPATION in all the signs of the times. It is to them the handwriting on the wall, foreshadowing their political fate. What wonder that they resort to desperate means to arrest its advent?

Shall they be allowed time, by insidious arguments, to entice the unwary into the ranks of sedition? By prompt action alone can you prevent it. It is idle to await unanimity. Men acquiesce in a thousand things, more righteous and badly done, to which, if proposed to them in advance, they might find endless objections.

Do you hesitate? Will you delay the blow? See to it that, when at last your resolution is taken, the power may not already have passed away from your hands.

The twenty-third of September approaches—the date when the sixty-days' notice have given to the rebels will expire—expire without other reply to your warning than the invasion of Maryland and a menace to Pennsylvania. Is it to rest there? Patiently we have waited the time. Is nothing to follow? Are our enemies to boast that we speak brave words—and there an end of it?

What a day, if you but will it, may that twenty-third of September become! The very turning-point in the nation's fate! A day to the rebels of despair, to every loyal heart of exultant rejoicing! A day of which the anniversary will be celebrated with jubilee while the American Union endures! A day to be remembered not in our land alone, but wherever humanity mourns over the wrongs of the slave, or rejoices in his liberation.

You are the first President to whom the opportunity was ever offered constitutionally to inaugurate such a day. If you fail us now, you may be the last. Life, then, the weight from the heart of this people. Let them breathe free once more. Extirpate the blighting curse, a living threat throughout long years past, that has smitten at last with retaliation and vengeance. God has granted everything but wisdom and justice. Give back to the nation its hope and faith in a future of peace and undisturbed prosperity. Fulfill—you can and more than fulfill—the fondest aspirations of those who, in the name of human freedom, and in the face of threats that have ripened into terrible realities since, fought that battle which placed you where you now stand.

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7th, 1862.

It is not strange that Secretary Chase should have written: "Mr. Owen's letter stirred me like a trumpet call!"

The preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation is dated "September 22d, 1862," and was presented to the Army Relief Bazaar at Albany, N. Y., in 1863. It is in the handwriting of Mr. Lincoln, excepting two interlineations by Secretary Seward and the formal heading and ending, which were written by the chief clerk of the State Department. I have an impression that this manuscript was subsequently purchased by the Hon. Gerrit Smith, and that it is now in his possession; but in this I may be mistaken.

In Barrett's biography of Mr. Lincoln it is stated that the first draft of the Proclamation was written on board of the steamboat, returning from his 8th of July visit to the army at Harrison's Landing, in 1862. This circumstance was not included in the statement given to me by Mr. Lincoln; but, from the intimate relations of the author with the President, it is undoubtedly true. The original draft was written upon one side of four half-sheets of official foolscap. He flung down upon the table one day several similar sheets for me, saying: "There, I believe, is some of the very paper which was used; if not, it was just like it." These sheets of paper I have always retained.

The original draft of the final Proclamation, issued January 1st, 1863, was, at the request of the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago, presented by Mr. Lincoln to the Northwestern Fair for the Sanitary Commission for the benefit and aid of the brave and patriotic soldiers of the Northwest. The ladies engaged in this enterprise will feel honored by your countenance and grateful for any aid it may be convenient for you to give them.

"At their suggestion, I ask that you would send them the original of your Proclamation of Freedom, to be disposed of for the benefit of the soldiers, and then deposited in the Historical Society of Chicago, where it would ever be regarded as a relic of great interest.

"This, or any other aid it may be convenient for you to render, would have peculiar interest, as coming from one whom the Northwest holds in the highest honor and respect.

"Very respectfully yours,
"ISAAC N. ARNOLD."

Mr. Lincoln's reply:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26th, 1863.

"*Ladies having in charge the Northwestern Fair for the Sanitary Commission, Chicago, Ill.:*

"According to the request made in your behalf, the original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation is herewith enclosed. The formal words at the top, and the conclusion, except the signature, you perceive are not in my handwriting. They were written at the State Department, by whom I know not. The printed part was cut from a copy of the preliminary proclamation and pasted on, merely to save writing.

"I had some desire to retain the paper; but if it shall contribute to the relief or comfort of the soldiers, that will be better.

"Your ob't serv't,
"A. LINCOLN."

Facts have been stated in the biographies of Mr. Lincoln indicating the deep solemnity of feeling under which he issued his Proclamation. "Another circumstance," says Mr. Arnold, "may be stated, illustrating alike a religious feeling approaching superstition, as well as the characteristic playfulness of the President. A friend on one occasion reminded him that he had given the pen with which the Proclamation was signed to Senator Sumner. 'Yes,' said the President, 'I had promised Sumner the pen. On New Year's Day (the 1st of January, 1863) the final Proclamation was all ready to be signed and sent to the press, except that some blanks of portions of the State of Louisiana, which were to be excepted, were to be filled up. I went down to the parlor and held a very crowded reception. During the time I was receiving calls the information which would enable me to fill up these blanks was furnished me, and I left the drawing-room and hastened upstairs to sign and send to the associated press the Proclamation. As I took up a pen to sign the paper my hand and arm trembled and shook so violently that I could not write. I could not for a moment control my arm. I paused, and a superstitious feeling came over me, which made me hesitate. In a moment I remembered that I had been shaking hands for hours, with several hundred people; and hence a very simple explanation of the shaking of my arm. With a laugh at my own superstitious thought, I signed and sent off the paper. Sumner soon after called for the pen; out of half a dozen on my table I gave him the one I had most probably used."

The following account, first published by the *Rochester Express*, furnishes some additional

The Independent

THE TWO ALTARS.

HEBREWS, xi. 4.

BY MARY B. DODGE.

UPROSE within a sacred grove
Of Time's primeval woods,
Where feathered songsters poured their love
In music's freshest floods,
An incense-altar, radiant of Nature's happiest woods.

This sacrificial table glowed
With clusters lush and blue,
Of vineyard growth, whose full veins showed
The red wine pressing through,
While varied fruit and vivid leaf each lent harmonious hue.

No thoughtless touch the beauty marred,
No miser's mark was there,
Where bounty of the ground enstarred
A largess rich and rare
In costly gleanings, harvested and yielded up with care.

Beside this altar fair uprose
Another, humbler shrine,
Whose plain device no splendor shows
Of grain, or fruit, or wine;
A bleeding lamb its only gift of sacrifice divine.

One altar groans beneath the weight
Of labor's cunning skill;
One simply serves to dedicate
A patient, trustful will
To suffering love, which clasps all good within its seeming ill.

Unto the shrine expressing faith
In life's atoning stream
For sin which is accurst to death
The Lord accords esteem;
But sadly turns from that which makes the gifts of earth supreme.

The harvest which is plenteous now
May of its guerdon fail;
The earth may shrink before the plough,
While tearless skies prevail;
And he who Reason's homage paid may utter loss bewail.

Not so who led by faith has laid
The lamb of spotless white
Upon his altar. Unafraid
Of any fateful blight,
He walks, in wedding garb arrayed, the bride-groom's path of light.

Then as he may he lifts on high
The favors of his field;
Though rich or poor his meadows lie,
They fitting tribute yield,
If but the shadow of the Cross his incense-offering shield.

RISE AND FALL OF THE SLAVE POWER IN AMERICA.*

No. LXI.

TEXAS ADMITTED AS A SLAVE STATE.

BY HON. HENRY WILSON.

ANTI-SLAVERY men were humiliated but not disheartened by the success of the annexation plot. While they comprehended in some degree the fearful significance of that baleful triumph, and the purposes and power of the men who achieved it, they felt constrained, by an imperative sense of the duty they owed their country and to humanity, to continue the struggle. Two days after the joint resolution had been approved by the President, Charles Francis Adams proposed, in the senate of Massachusetts, the inquiry whether any further action should be taken. A few days after he reported from a special committee resolutions declaratory of the position and purposes of that commonwealth. They affirmed that Massachusetts refused to acknowledge the act of annexation as binding or legal; that it put at hazard the predominance of the principles of liberty. When they came up for consideration, a motion was made by Mr. Clifford that they be laid upon the table. But this motion received but five votes, and the resolutions were then adopted by both houses. It was evident, however, that a portion of the Whig party gave them a reluctant support.

On the 4th of March, Mr. Wilson introduced an order requesting the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill making it a penal offense to surrender a slave escaping from Texas and taking refuge in Massachusetts. Mr. Lawrence, of Hampshire County, reported against the proposed legislation. The report was sustained by by himself and other senators, on the ground that no legislation was required; that it was a question to be determined by the courts, whenever a case contemplated by the order should arise.

Mr. Wilson moved to recommit the report, with instructions. He would, he said, provide by law that the moment a man held as a slave in Texas stepped upon the soil of Massachusetts his liberty should be as sacred as his life. He would make it a high crime to molest him, and he would treat him as a felon who should attempt to do so. Massachusetts had proclaimed that the joint resolution admitting Texas should have no binding force on her. Whether constitutional or not, Texas would instantly demand the guaranties of the Constitution. He would "meet the issue at once, and declare that the soil of Massachusetts should not be the Texan slaveholders' hunting-ground. The panting fugitive from that region should find in Massachusetts a city of refuge, and his pursuing master a felon's cell. Everything indicated an impending struggle between freedom and slavery that would absorb the mighty energies of the nation; and in that contest it was fit that Massachusetts should lead." The motion failed, and the adverse report was then accepted.

When the legislature adjourned in the spring of 1845 there were marked indications of a wide divergence touching slavery among the leading Whigs of the Commonwealth. After the defeat of Mr. Clay, a portion of the wealthy and influential members of the party, especially those connected with the commercial, manufacturing, and monetary interests of the state, positively refused to take part in the efforts made to defeat annexation, or to prevent the admission of Texas as a slaveholding state. When the call for the anti-Texas meeting in Faneuil Hall was circulated in the legislature by Mr. Wilson, ex-Governor Lincoln, then president of the senate, and several other members of the party peremptorily refused to affix their names to it. They said that they had fought annexation so long as it was an open question, and they had been defeated by the Abolitionists, who withheld their votes from Mr. Clay. Abbot Lawrence and Nathan Appleton, representative men, and especially influential with the manufacturing interest, took no part in the meeting. It was well understood, too, that ex-Governor Davis, Mr. Winthrop, and several other eminent Whigs did not concur in that action, and manifested much coldness toward those who did. On the 4th of July, when the feelings of grief and indignation were fresh in the hearts of the people, and their murmurs still filled the air, Mr. Winthrop took occasion, in Faneuil Hall, to give utterance to the sentiment "Our country, however bounded," which was understood to be the expression of his acceptance of the result, and a tacit rebuke of those of his political associates who did not readily acquiesce in the same policy.

Though Texas had promptly accepted the conditions of annexation, and her territory had become an integral portion of the Republic, she was not actually a state of the Union. The free states had a majority of fifty in the House of Representatives. Why should not another stand be made for freedom and the country? The defection of so many of their leaders in the political and commercial circles, and their readiness to acquiesce in the great iniquity, was indeed disheartening and ominous. But they were not the majority, and it was hoped they did not represent it. It was certainly worth the trial for the chance of defeating a nefarious project, even at the last moment, and, at the same time, for the opportunity of ascertaining whether the same appliances which had debauched and subdued the Government had corrupted and conquered the people. Nor was there a more fitting field in which that trial could be inaugurated than Massachusetts. Though the efforts were crowned with no great success, and few in other states seemed disposed to join in the attempt, there is a mournful satisfaction in tracing the steps of those earnest men who would bow to nothing but the inevitable, and yield only when resistance was manifest folly. There was something heroic in the closing though ineffectual struggles of that great conflict. And, if readers are sometimes tempted to smile at their bold, defiant, and hopeful words, with so feeble a following, and a foe in front rampant with victory, audacious in his insolence, with a nation at his back, a little study of the situation will change that feeling to sympathy, as they consider how hopeless was the task those brave men were undertaking—how absolutely "forlorn" was the "hope" they were attempting to lead.

On the 1st of August, the anniversary of West India emancipation, several meetings were held by the Abolitionists of Massachusetts. The recent crime of the slave power, which had insulted the reason and outraged the patriotism and conscience of the Anti-slavery men of the North, contributed not only to increase their numbers, but greatly to deepen their interest. At the meeting in Dedham Mr. Garrison presided. Speeches full of pungency, vigor, and eloquence were made by himself, Theodore Parker, and Edmund Quincy.

A large meeting was held at Leicester, which was addressed by Samuel May, Jr., in a speech full of faith and hope in the ultimate triumph of the cause of emancipation. Although the omens in that hour of defeat were far from auspicious, he said that they had come together to acquire new courage and zeal in their warfare. He would have their faith increased in moral power and in the living truth of Christ; and he would send "forth words of instruction, exhortation, and rebuke, until Slavery utters her last groan and expires, never to know a resurrection."

Wendell Phillips, in reply to the oft-repeated assertion that the Church was right in nine cases out of ten, and that slavery was but "one case," referred to the fact that one-sixth of the population of the country was now held as property, subject to the cruelest treatment and to the grossest outrages, and all unprotected by law or by public opinion. In such a condition of affairs he maintained that the Church either remained silent, or, if it spoke at all, it denounced the friends of the slave as infidels. "I will not," he said, "have for mine the Christianity of this land, with its negro pew in the corner of every church, and its negro hate in the corner of every heart. And yet I am a Christian. I hang all my hopes on the faith of my fathers; and I should feel myself forever disgraced if I failed to rebuke the moral dwarfs which have now come into our fathers' places."

On that day a large assemblage gathered at Waltham. Francis Jackson, president of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society, presided. The meeting was addressed by Jonathan Walker, who had been fined, imprisoned, and branded in the right hand for assisting slaves to escape in Florida. But, in spite of all the barbarities which he had borne, he avowed that as long as life remained that branded hand should be raised against slavery. In response to the question, often asked, why Captain Walker broke the laws of Florida, John Weiss, then the Unitarian clergyman of Watertown, said that man was more than constitutions, and Christ was greater than Hancock or Adams. "Our Northern apathy," he truly said, "heated the iron, forged the manacles, and built the pillory." William Henry Channing, in a speech of graceful eloquence and beauty, said that the Republic was the child of promise; but slavery was denationalizing the people, and that it proclaimed itself autocrat and dictator. The Constitution, he said, had been tried, and found to be an instrument of slaveholding usurpation, and the annexation of Texas absolved the people from its support.

Rev. Caleb Stetson agreed with Mr. Channing that the bond of union had been broken; but the government of Massachusetts was under the rule of the cotton aristocracy, and if "the fiery cross was raised the people would prove recreant." William J. Bowditch, in a thoughtful and temperate speech, urged the friends of the slave to apply the great reformatory principle of love to the slaveholder. "Let us," he also said, "fearlessly and constantly extend the principle of human brotherhood to the despised and oppressed slave; and let us here solemnly pledge ourselves to follow out these great principles, and resolve, constitution or no constitution, custom or no custom, that nothing shall ever induce us to acquiesce in or tolerate slavery."

Mr. Wilson, then a senator from Middlesex County, said that the calamity and disgrace of annexation had come upon the country through the treachery of Northern men; that even the representative of Concord and Lexington had proved recreant. To the question, What should be done? he said: "Act. Hold meetings in every district, town, and county of the state. Oppose the admission of Texas into the Union as a slaveholding state, and appeal to the people of the Free States to arrest the consummation of the great iniquity. Say to the men of the South: 'You are warring against civilization, against humanity, against the noblest feelings of the heart, the holiest impulses of the human soul, and the providence of God; and the conflict must ultimately end in your defeat.'"

Ralph Waldo Emerson said that it was the office of power to protect, to help, to preserve, and that it was the ruin of power to oppress and injure. It was the property of government to govern, of the sun to shine, of moral power to strengthen, raise, and refine. The Persian poet has said: "Beware of the cries of the orphan, for his cries reach the throne of the Almighty." The oppressed had the power to destroy prosperity and overturn stately edifices. Those who hoped and trusted were ever proved right, and he would have Massachusetts take the attitude of "a sublime patience," and trust "in principle, honor, and justice, rather than in the combinations of physical power." On motion of Mr. Bowers, of Concord, afterward a captain in the civil war, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a meeting, to be held on the third Wednesday of August, to protest against the admission of Texas as a state. As no action was taken by the committee, the meeting was not held. Early in September Mr. Wilson, who had been appointed one of its members, prepared a call, and obtained the signatures of a large number of gentlemen of character and influence, for a meeting to be held at Concord, on the 23d of that month, to "take into consideration the encroachments of the slave power, and recommend such action as justice and patriotism shall dictate to resist those encroachments and arrest the progress of events so rapidly tending to that fearful consummation when slavery shall have complete control over the policy of the Government and the destinies of the country." Men of all parties, sects, and pursuits were invoked to "devote one day to the country and the oppressed." "Let old age," it said, "with its garnered treasures of wisdom and experience, be there; let manhood, in its maturity and vigor, be there; let youth, with its high hopes and aspirations, be there, to devise such measures and awaken such a spirit as shall free the country from the dominion, curse, and shame of slavery."

The convention was large, earnest, and united. Elisha Huntington, mayor of Lowell, and afterward lieutenant-governor of the state, presided, and Henry Wilson reported a preamble and a series of resolutions. The preamble set forth the character of slavery and the aggressions of the slave power. It closed by "distinctly presenting the issue to the people of the Free States of an unconditional and pusillanimous submission or a determined and constitutional resistance." This paper had been prepared by Samuel Hunt, a Congregational clergyman, then a resident of Natick, who had always in the pulpit, in religious and political organizations, and at the ballot-box acted for the slave and against the domination of his master.

The resolutions declared: "We solemnly announce our purpose to the South, and to the execution of that purpose we pledge ourselves to the country and before Heaven, that, rejecting all compromise, without restraint or hesitation, in our private relations and in our political organizations, by our voices and our votes, in Congress or out, we will use all practicable means for the extinction of slavery on the American continent." The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a committee, of which E. Rockwood Hoar, afterward Attorney-General of the United States, was chairman, was appointed to confer with the general committee appointed by the anti-Texas convention, held in the preceding January, in Faneuil Hall, and, with other opponents of slavery and of annexation, to endeavor to have meetings held, and in other ways to organize an efficient resistance to the final consummation of that measure.

A letter was received from Charles Francis Adams urging unity and concert of action. In the midst of doubts and discouragements, he said that he had but one single word of hope to present, and that word was "Union." "Let the people," he said, "throughout the length and breadth of this great land, feel that without it their industry, their property, nay, even their lives and liberty, may in the course of time fall under the oligarchy of two hundred thousand owners of slaves."

A letter was also received from John G. Whittier. He said he was no blind worshiper of the Union, and as an Abolitionist he was shut out from its benefits; "but I see nothing," he said, "to be gained by an effort necessarily limited, sectional, and futile to dissolve it. The moral and political power requisite for doing it could far more easily abolish every vestige of slavery."

Conciliatory, earnest, and eloquent speeches were made by William A. White, Stephen C. Phillips, William Loyd Garrison, William Henry Channing, and other gentlemen. An adjourned meeting was held at Cambridgeport, which was well attended, and was addressed by several gentlemen. The convention then adjourned to meet in Lyceum Hall, in Cambridge, and took measures to secure the attendance of the opponents of annexation from other sections of the state.

On the 21st of October the convention reassembled. Henry Wilson presided, and Colonel William Schouler acted as secretary. On taking the chair, Mr. Wilson made a hopeful appeal for prompt, bold, and united action. "Let us," he said, "at once take an advanced step against the slave power let us act and, as far as we have the constitutional right, go in favor of emancipation. Let us make it the cardinal doctrine of our creed, the sun of our system. Let us inscribe emancipation on the banners under which we rally, in letters of light. Let us go to the country on that issue. We shall reach the heart and conscience of the people. They will come to the rescue, and we shall lay the foundations of an enduring triumph."

Mr. Garrison presented a resolution, asserting that it would be the constitutional duty of the legislature of Massachusetts promptly to declare, if the illegal act of annexation should be consummated, that the act was null and void. Mr. Stetson affirmed that he would meet the issue of the admission of Texas as a slave state with an everlasting No. Mr. Garrison came to the meeting, he said, to learn the spirit of Middlesex, and not to give his own plans. As a peace man, he had no difficulties. He would submit, but he would never sanction or acquiesce. William A. White spoke with great earnestness and animation. Alluding to the remarks of Mr. Lovejoy, he said: "Let us go on, rallying the country as we go. Like those Spartans who passed the night of their resolution to sacrifice themselves for their country in prayer and song, and then went forth in the morning joyfully, though they knew it was to die, let us gladly devote ourselves to the salvation of our country."

Mr. Adams said it did not become them to speak in very strong terms, in view of the divided condition of the commonwealth. "We fought the battle last year," he said, "and lost it; and I will not say why we lost it. But I will say that your own situation is owing to your own party divisions; and I will add that, unless you can agree to act together, you will always be defeated in like manner. Look at Massachusetts, divided into I know not how many parties; and then look at the South, united in all that concerns slavery as the heart of one."

Wendell Phillips favored Mr. Garrison's resolutions, though Mr. Adams had declared that they could not be made the basis of union and action. As long, he said, as men lie in the lap of Delilah they may be sure they will have their locks shorn. What cares the South for all you can do while under the scepter? He expressed belief that disunion must come, as Calhoun wanted it at one end of the Union and Garrison wanted it at the other, "and it was written in the counsels of God."

Resolutions were reported by the business committee in favor of instructing the committee appointed at Concord, together with such members as might be appointed at that time, to correspond with individuals in different parts of the state, with a view to calling county and state conventions. The convention urged unity and co-operation. During a recess a meeting of conference was held. Ellis Grey Loring was chairman and Edmund Quincy was secretary. A large state committee was appointed, of which Charles Francis Adams was chairman. The committee at once entered upon its duties; an address to the people was issued; a form of remonstrance against the admission of Texas as a slave state was sent to every part of the commonwealth and to other states. A weekly paper, called the *Texas Chain Breaker*, edited by Elizur Wright, was established. Public meetings were held, and speeches of rare eloquence and power were delivered by some of the most gifted men of the commonwealth. Petitions, signed by tens of thousands, were sent to this committee, and Henry Wilson and John G. Whittier were commissioned to carry them to Washington.

On the 4th of November Faneuil Hall was thronged by the citizens of Boston to protest against the admission of Texas as a slave state. Charles Francis Adams presided. Resolutions drawn by Charles Sumner were presented by John G. Palfrey. They distinctly set forth that annexation was sought for increasing the market in human flesh, for extending and perpetuating slavery, and for securing political power; and they protested against the admission of Texas as a slave state, in the name of God, of Christ, and of humanity." These resolutions were supported in earnest, learned, and eloquent speeches by Mr. Palfrey, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Hillard, Mr. Channing, and Mr. Garrison.

This was the first public participation of Mr. Sumner in that great conflict in which he subsequently bore a part so important and honorable. His speech and the resolutions from his pen were placed on high ground and based on the fixed and indestructible principles of justice, humanity, and moral rectitude. Stating that the object of the meeting was to strengthen the hearts and hands of those opposed to the admission of Texas into the family of states, and referring to the voices of discouragement they heard, that all exertion would be in vain, he declared that their efforts could not fail to accomplish great good, as no act of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty can ever be without its reward. Such an act as theirs, he said, must ever stand as a landmark, and "future champions of equal rights and human brotherhood will derive new strength from their exertions." "Massachusetts," he said, "must continue foremost in the cause of freedom; nor can her children yield to dalliance with slavery. They must resist it at all times and be forearmed against its fatal influence." He closed by expressing the hope that it might be hereafter among the praises of Massachusetts that "on this occasion she knew so well how to say No."

This attempt, however, to rally the people of Massachusetts, and, if possible, of the Free States, resulted in the most disheartening revelation of sentiments and purposes among the leaders and in the ranks of the Whig party; nor was its result calculated to inspire courage and confidence. Honored members of that organization not only positively declined to take any part in the movement themselves, but discouraged the efforts of others. Abbot Lawrence, in his reply to the Anti-Texas Committee, said: "I have opposed the annexation of Texas, and continued my opposition so long as it was an open question. I deem further action on my part useless, as a majority of the people have decided in favor of annexation, and Texas now virtually composes a part of the Union." Nathan Appleton went still further. He referred to the fact that he saw among the parties engaged in the movement many who had distinguished themselves as Abolitionists; and he doubted whether the Abolition movement was "reconcilable with duty under the Constitution." At any rate, he thought it had produced nothing but evil—banded the South into a solid phalanx, exasperated the feelings of slaveholders, increased the severity of their slave laws, postponed the period of emancipation in the Northern slave states, and secured the election of Mr. Polk and the admission of Texas into the Union. "I cannot," he said, "take part in this Texas movement. For all practical purposes, as far as the people are concerned, I consider the question as settled. I have opposed it, and contributed funds to oppose it, so long as there appeared a chance of preventing it. Massachusetts has *done* her duty, and her senators and representatives will continue to do theirs. Beyond that I cannot think it good policy to waste our efforts upon the impossible." These sentiments expressed the views and feelings of a large class of Massachusetts Whigs.

Although no division took place at the state convention of that year, and its resolutions were distinct and full in their condemnation of annexation, and of the continued aggressions of the slave power, it was seen and felt that there were radical differences in the party, and that a conflict was certain, and a rupture probable in the near future.

The XXIXth Congress met on the 1st of December, 1845. On the 10th Mr. Adams presented remonstrances from Massachusetts against the admission of Texas into the Union as a slave state, and moved their reference to a select committee. But the House, by a vote of 115 to 72, laid them on the table. The next day a large number of similar memorials, signed by thousands, were presented by Mr. Adams and other members; but they shared the same fate. On the 16th the House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution reported by Mr. Douglas, chairman of the Committee on Territories, for the admission of Texas as a state into the Union. The previous question, with indecent haste, was immediately moved, and sustained by 18 majority, and the bill ordered to a third reading by a majority of 84.

On its final passage, Mr. Julius Rockwell, of Massachusetts, a member of the Committee on Territories, contrived to obtain the floor, and spoke earnestly and eloquently against it. He declared that, amidst all the heat and dust, amidst all the misrepresentations, intrigues, and violent efforts to which the Texan question had given occasion, there stood out one honest feature on the part of the Government—and that was the clear, distinct, and open avowal that the motive was the preservation of domestic slavery. Massachusetts dissented from the measure on that very ground. She objected to annexation because that had been the purpose in urging it, and was likely to prove its actual effect. As one called to represent in part the people of his ancient commonwealth, he must enter his "solemn protest against the extension of slavery, as an evil directed against the truest interests of his country; as militating directly against its prosperity and freedom, and darkening that national character which she ought to hold up to all ages and nations of the world; as being in opposition to the Constitution, which had been preserved hitherto in concord; as against the principles of the fathers of the Republic, who lived themselves in slaveholding states, who would have saved us if they could from so great an evil, and who openly confessed that they trembled for their country when they remembered that God is just." The vote was then taken, and the resolution of admission was adopted by a majority of eighty-five. In that minority of fifty-six there were only three members of the Democratic party—Preston King, Bradford R. Wood, and Horace Wheaton, of the State of New York.

On the 22d of December Mr. Ashley, of Arkansas reported to the Senate, from the Judiciary Committee, the House resolution; and that body proceeded at once to its consideration. Mr. Webster rose and declared that he had felt it to be his duty "steadily, uniformly, and zealously to oppose it." He closed his brief speech by saying: "I agree with the unanimous opinion of the legislature of Massachusetts. I agree with the great mass of her people. I reaffirm what I have said and written during the last years at various times against this annexation. I here record my own dissent and opposition; and I here express and place on record, also, the dissent and protest of the State of Massachusetts." But all arguments were unavailing; and the protests, however impressively pronounced, by states or statesmen, could not avert the impending blow. The slaveholders had the "giant's strength"; and they did not hesitate to "use it like a giant," however tyrannous it might appear. By a vote of thirty-one to fourteen the joint resolution was passed, and Texas became a state of the American Union. And the saddest page in this gloomy record, the bitterest ingredient in this cup of humiliation, was the large support the measure received from the Free States. It seemed as if the Demon of Slavery had power over the souls as well as the bodies of men, and by his infernal sorceries had bound the one as completely as the other. But there were those who still had faith in God and in the power of truth, and who still believed that, in some way they were not able to forecast, this great wrong would be righted, and this haughty power be overborne. At any rate, they meant to struggle on in the great endeavor, and hope in God for success.

The Massachusetts Anti-Texas Committee issued an address to the public. "Massachusetts," it said, "had done her part honestly, conscientiously, and manfully to sustain the true principles of the Puritans of New England." Affirming that annexation had been accomplished by slavery, it said: "Slavery has corrupted liberty in her fountain seat. Slavery has hardened the hearts of this generation of political leaders, so they need no warning except it should be a miracle from Heaven. Slavery has infused its pestiferous venom into the veins of the body politic in the Free States to such an extent that they see not what mere instruments of tyranny it is making of their people."

This address, from the pen of Mr. Adams, closed with the declaration: "The contest about Texas has been fought and lost, the Constitution trampled under foot, and the Spirit of Liberty is driven from her natural home; but unnumbered fields yet remain, each of which should be the subject of a greater contest than the last, until either the institution of Slavery shall be overthrown, or else the Sampson of the North, intoxicated by the cup of worldly prosperity and enfeebled by his dalliance with the harlot, shall ultimately perish amidst the crumbling of the edifice which he had made for his protection." Hitherto the Government of the United States, in obedience to the exacting demands of slave-masters, had, indeed, been perverted from its original purpose to the antagonistic and degrading service of protecting and fostering domestic slavery. Now, in obedience to fresh demands, the nation had taken another and advanced step, and had officially announced—through its secretary of state, the channel of communication with foreign governments—to England, France, and Mexico that it looked with apprehension upon the extinction of slavery in a foreign nation, and demanded the annexation of that nation to prevent its abolition there and to strengthen it at home. Regardless of the opinion of the Christian and civilized world, it had avowed these monstrous principles in action. Nor were the means employed less reprehensible than the end proposed. There seemed, moreover, to have been a combination of circumstances, a fatality of conduct, which conspired to facilitate and effect the result so pregnant with danger and dishonor.

The underlying cause of this complete victory of the slave power was the inadequate conception of the people of the high and comprehensive duties of self-government. That was the weak and vulnerable point of the contest. Busy on their farms, in their workshops, factories, and stores, masses of the people too often think they are fulfilling the duties of citizenship by sometimes voting at elections and patriotically observing the anniversary of national independence. Is it singular, then, that the clearest utterances, the most solemn warnings and earnest appeals failed of evoking hearty and effective responses? Many did not comprehend, notwithstanding all that was spoken and written, the real iniquity of the Texas plot. Many of them, accordingly, left that troublesome question to be solved by the political leaders at Washington, while they answered the demands of business and grappled with the problems of personal and domestic life. Perhaps in coming years juster views of personal responsibility will obtain, and it will be seen and felt that republicanism is not a mere sentiment; that human rights are indissolubly linked with human responsibilities; that freedom is not a glittering bauble which constitutions can confer, but a prize that is to be won and kept in the presence of active and ever-watchful foes.

And, in the light of subsequent events, is there reason to doubt that there was a higher than any human agency at work in the defeat of Mr. Clay, and in the success of the annexation plot, then deemed so mysterious and unfortunate? As it is the general conviction that in 1861 the nation was not prepared for victory on the battle-field of Bull Run, then wisely and fortunately withheld, may it not be believed that, in essentially the same conflict and for essentially the same reasons, it was not prepared for triumph in 1844? The success of the slave power then may now be looked upon not only as a means of stimulating its grasping purposes and its vaulting ambition, but as developing itself and rushed to its own overthrow, but as a necessary step in that march of events which has so rapidly and wonderfully opened the continent to the forces of a fresher energy and a higher civilization. "God in history," to the American and Christian patriot, thus instructed, should, therefore, be a perpetual inspiration—in the darkest hour a perennial source of faith and hope, of consolation and courage.

* Entered according to Act of Congress, by H. C. Bowen, in the year 1870, in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

Pebbles.

A SOUTHERN paper advertises as follows: "Wanted, at this office, an able-bodied, hard-featured, bad-tempered, not-to-be-put-off and not-to-be backed-down, freckled-faced young man to collect for this paper; must furnish his own horse, saddle-bags, pistols, whisky, bowie-knife, and cowhide. We will furnish the accounts. To such we promise constant and laborious employment."

....There is a tradition at Meadville to the effect that one of the citizens of that place, uninitiated into the mysteries taught in the theological school upon the hill, asked another citizen: "What *is* this Unitarianism? What do they believe?" And the reply was: "No one knows but Prof. B——, and he won't tell."

....Another venerable Virginian, of the colored persuasion, has fallen a victim to the poisonous influences of tobacco. He smoked and chewed for one hundred and ten years, and was cut off (fine cut) in his prime, at one hundred and eighteen.

....A lady wished a seat. A portly, handsome "gentleman brought one and seated the lady. "Oh! you're a jewel," said she. "Oh! no," he replied; "I'm a jeweler. I have just set the jewel."

....It is recorded of Sydney Smith that he was once asked by Landseer, the celebrated animal painter, to sit for his portrait. "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this?" was the reply of the witty divine.

....A Scotch young lady, in answer to the question "Do you remember Donald Ferguson?" made the following discriminating reply: "No. I recollect his face; but I don't recollect him by name."

....Stokes is advised to prepare a lecture for the next season. Subject: "The Advantages of the Graham System in Prolonging Human Life."

....An Irishman accosted an acquaintance thus: "When first I saw you I thought it was you; but now I see that it is your brother."

....We ascertain the qualities of a bell by ringing it. A young man had better ascertain the qualities of a belle before ringing her.

....A poet named Button has written a poem. The first line reads "I am sitting alone on an islet."

....Song of the sufferer from toothache.—"How happy could I be with ether."

Art.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF DECORATIVE ART.

BY JAMES JACKSON JARVES.

IT is instructive to note carefully some of the chief points of the decorative art of Japan, as a lesson to our own artisans and a guide to a more correct taste and practice than now obtains, except with a few who have made Oriental art a special study. *First.* The mechanical finish is complete and equal throughout, and not excelled in scientific exactness by the best workmanship of Europe. Experience shows us that any closely-fitting article, after centuries of wear, remains nearly as pbrfect as at first; whereas the subsequent shrinkage and want of original nice adjustment in European objects of a corresponding age is apparent to every collector. *Second.* The ornamental features are designed and finished with equal scrupulous care. While nothing superfluous to the specific aim is allowed, there is not the slightest neglect of any portion, whether prominent or not. Thoroughness is the rule. *Third.* Variety in form and expression is the rule. No pairs of anything are precisely alike. Every object has its peculiar features, differing from all others of the same family, as one man is unlike another. There are no monotonous resemblances and platitude of character, as with most European productions. The commonest article has its distinct artistic physiognomy, even if repeated a million times and costing only a penny. Some of the cheapest are endowed with profound æsthetic significance. Even a hairpin, comb, knife-handle, or any object of homely utility, is exalted into beautiful art. Exquisite taste, enlivened by an ever fertile fancy, seems universal, and to a degree that exacts no inconsiderable æsthetic culture on our part to adequately appreciate. European ornament of the present time is apt to pall on the sight. It constantly demands new fashions to keep it even in temporary favor. The Japanese, like tried friendship, becomes dearer the longer we possess it, while its fecundity is no less a marvel than its perennial freshness and the perfectness of its many-sided life. *Fourth.* Perfect adaptation of specific detail and the ensemble of the decoration, or the composition as a unity to the particular purpose of the article, or else such a complete independence as to banish all appearance of serviceableness, are obvious features. This organic freedom is so emphasized that a bit of Japanese porcelain finds its true place anywhere as regards its delightsomeness; whereas, a Sèvres or Dresden vase must be put into the exact position for which it was constractively designed to get out of it any adequate æsthetic satisfaction. In its best estate it is a frail, insipid beauty; but more often crude, misshapen, and superficial, however showy in apparent accomplishments. Here is a crimson jar of Yeds porcelain of the seventeenth century, in the purest naturalistic manner. It consists of a lower globe, flattened at base and top, on which rises another smaller and flatter, supporting a wide-spreading top, equal in hight and double the diameter of its supports, the combination forming a singularly novel and gracious vase. Faint gold bars and hatchings tone the creamy white enamel. The broad, shallow mouth is protected by a narrow edge, carrying the old Greek fret in red, while inside we have branches of fruit-bearing trees, in full blossom, of raised enamel, sheltering birds of brilliant plumage. The undermost globe or base shows a wilderness of flowering plants, in luxuriant freedom, having a Garden of Eden look. Separated by a red line, the smaller globe represents in low relief the blue sea, lashed with foaming breakers by a typhoon, the demon of which, in the likeness of a golden-eyed, horned dragon, with wings extent and forcible action, suggesting a cosmic scene at the dawn of creation. Inside, this movement is repeated, the colors being reversed and on a wholly flat surface. But it would fill volumes simply to enumerate the notable specimens of lacquer, bronzes, arms, metal work, inlaid and otherwise, ivory carvings, the processes of which are peculiar to Japan and constituting an art which seems more like alchemic magic than the result of skilled industry. The Cloisonnée enamels of ancient make are miracles of material strength and lightness, united to wonderful intricacy of harmonious design and a subdued splendor of color which quite justifies the enthusiasm of an amateur who compares their commingling of inorganic forms and tints to "star-atoms, the Milky Way, and crushed worlds." When we can make a vessel of this character we may feel convinced that we are in the right track of decorative art. But it is to be feared that the commercial spirit will in time so master the æsthetic constitution of the Japanese, influenced by the example of Europe, as to lower their standard to the unpoetical level of the latter, and thus drive from the world its last genuine school. Perhaps the past has fulfilled its work, and the future may have in store an even nobler gift. Not only has Japanese art enlivened the lives and softened the manners of countless millions of our fellow-beings during decades of centuries; but it has also conferred an inestimable boon on humanity. Just before the advent of Jesus Christ, a sculptor, Soukonné by name, hearing of the death of the reigning empress, carved some images in stone, and, taking them to the emperor, persuaded him to put them into the tomb, instead of immolating the favorite servants of the deceased, to wait on her in the other world. From that time the cruel custom was abolished, and, as a commemorative distinction, Soukonné ordered to change his designation to *Fusi*, the artist.

Science.

AT a late meeting of the New York Lyceum Professor C. A. Seeley called attention to the anæsthetic effects of hydrocarbon vapors, relating an instance in which not only an æsthesia, but all its usual concomitants when chloroform, sulphuric ether, or nitrous oxide are the agents employed, were produced by the vapors of gasoline. Recently, in a manufactory in this city, an apparatus of its production gave way by a pressure exceeding thirty pounds to the square inch. All the laborers in that part of the works at once retreated, well knowing the effect of the gas on those who sometimes carelessly enter stills for making repairs, with the exception of one, whose bravery was greater than his prudence. The gasoline rapidly escaping, he was seen in four or five minutes to be losing strength, and to fall to the ground. Although rescued at once, consciousness was not restored for some hours. On his recovery, he described the inhalation of the gas to be somewhat disagreeable at first, accompanied with slight obstruction to breathing; but afterward followed by the most delightful sensations and a series of pleasant dreams. That he felt unusually happy was indicated by the fact of his singing during the influence of the anæsthetic, though never known to sing at other times. Gasoline thus exhibits all the exhilarating qualities of laughing gas, and apparently without injurious effects. It is not likely, however, to prove useful as an anæsthetic agent, from the fact that too large a quantity is required to [illegible] loss of sensation. Gasoline contains more or less of the lightest of all hydrocarbons, Rhigoline, the agent employed by surgeons and dentists to effect local anæsthesia.

....A new locality of thoroughly and peculiarly primordial fossils, recently discovered by J. E. Clayton, in Nevada, is announced in the *American Journal of Science* by Professor J. D. Whitney. The most western locality of Potsdam sandstone fossils previously described is that in the Big Horn Mountains, in longitude 107 deg. This new one lies near the 116th meridian, and therefore carries the primordial fauna much further west than before. The specimens indicate most unquestionably the Potsdam period of the Silurian age, belonging as they do to an inch and a half in diameter and nearly half an inch thick, of a hexagonal outline, having sharp edges, resembling sections of six-sided prisms, notwithstanding their more or less curved faces.

Such crystalline hail-stones, and especially these accumulations by growth of crystals upon one face of spheroidal structures, also exhibiting hexagonal radiations, must, for their construction, have been suspended for a long time in a very cold stratum of aqueous vapor before their precipitation to the earth. This is in direct opposition to the common belief that the formation of hail is the result of sudden changes of temperature by electric action and accompanied by violent atmospheric commotion.

....In an article on dispersion of seeds by the wind, communicated to the *Zeitschrift des Deutschen Alpenvereins*, Mr. A. Kerner, of Innstruck, concludes that the distance to which seeds may be carried by this agency, even when they have a special apparatus for the very purpose, has heretofore been greatly overestimated. In order to ascertain the extent of dispersion, he made a careful examination of the flora of glacier moraines, then of the seeds found on the surface of the glaciers themselves, and found there seeds of thirty-six out of one hundred and twenty-four species of plants growing on the moraines, declivities, and mountain valleys in the neighborhood. Seeds possessing a wing-like appendage, for the purpose of being the more easily borne by currents of air, generally have a short lease of life, are continually shifting their habitat, will grow where there is scarcely any soil, and select for their sites ledges and clefts of inaccessible rocks, where no others could go or grow. Seeds not provided with wings are comparatively stationary, live longer, require a richer soil, can advance only a short distance, and therefore are rarer than the others. The existence of detached localities as stations of a few Alpine species on the mountains of the Tyrol, remote from their haunts further south, contributes a botanical confirmation of geological evidence to the theory of a warmer climate subsequent to the glacial epoch, when these isolated species were widely and generally disseminated.

Missions.

IN the Mahratta Mission of Western India an extraordinary degree of religious interest appeared subsequent to the annual meeting at Ahmednugger. Mr. Bissell writes to the *Missionary Herald* that for some weeks previous an unusual earnestness was manifested on the part of many of the native Christians. This interest was so great as to justify a continuance of special services, which were attended by missionaries of other denominations from neighboring stations, by native helpers, and by Rev. Mr. Taylor, an American evangelist, whose addresses were rendered into Mahratta by pastor Modak, with no loss of force or impressiveness. All hearts were quickened and refreshed. Often a dozen or more, chiefly from Christian families, that for years had been familiar with the truth, would remain after a meeting for religious conversation. Many who were truly penitent found peace in believing at last.

At Bombay the meetings were resumed with even more marked results, resembling in many respects those of a revival. "There was the same solemn stillness in the great assembly; the same eager, earnest look of the hearer, as the truth went like an arrow to his heart; and tears of penitence, too, such as many have thought we never could witness among this impassible race." For several days this awakening and sorrow for sin continued among both professing Christians and others from without, until all surrendered themselves unreservedly to Christ. These were manifest proofs of the presence and power of the Holy Spirit, such as have never been witnessed in Bombay before.

....Rev. Dr. Schneider, of the Western Turkey Mission, has recently made a prolonged visit to the village Yenijik, about twenty miles east of Brousa, inhabited by about 6,000 ignorant and superstitious yet simple-minded Armenians. Going into a coffee-shop, a place where throughout the East an audience is sure to be found, he relied simply on the reading of the Bible for the good he wished to accomplish, answering questions and engaging in discussions which naturally arose. In a short time so many became interested in the truth that Sabbath assemblies gathered in a garden of the town, sometimes of one hundred hearers, most of whom were deeply impressed by the preaching of the love of Christ. On one occasion, when the doctrine of sin and its bondage were expounded, one man arose deeply affected, and inquired

Ministerial Register.

SETTLEMENTS.

Bates, S. L., Cong., inst., Jan. 16th, at Newbury, Vt.
Burdick, C. R., Presb., inst., Jan. 16th, at Somerset, N. Y.
Case, Horatio M., Cong., inst., Jan. 31st, at Allen's Grove, Wis.
Griswold, B. G., Cong., ord., Jan. 28th, at Talleycitville, Ct.
Hughes, J. J., Bapt., ord., at Tallapoosa, Ala.
Kahn, W. M., Presb., inst., Jan. 24th, at Slate Lick, Pa.
Long, L. W., Bapt., ord., Jan. 24th, in Prospect church, Ia.
Lusk, Samuel C., Bapt., ord., Dec. 20th, at Coldwater, Miss.
Miller, Peter, Luth., inst., Feb. 4th, at Woodstock, Md.
McDaniel, Randall, Bapt., ord., in Gapwing church, S. C.
Nye, R. H., Univ., inst., Feb. 8th, in Church of our Father, Brooklyn.
Plumb, Albert H., Cong., inst., Feb. 4th, in Walnut avenue church, Boston Highlands.
Radcliff, L. L., Presb., inst., Jan. 26th, at Hokah, Minn.
Whiton, James M., Cong., inst., Feb. 13th, in North church, Lynn, Mass.
Worcester, John H., Jr., Presb., of Burlington, Vt., inst., Jan. 10th, at South Orange, N. J.
Worrel, Dr., Presb., inst., Jan. 3d, at Squan Village, N. J.

CALLS.

Abby, A. S., United Presb., to Wayne, Pa.
Adamson, Mr., Cong., of Ansonia, Ct., to Wolcottville, Ct.
Irwin, H. N., Cong., to Plano, Ill.
Jersby, G. S., Luth., to Nippenose, Pa.
Iser, U., Luth., to Bleecker, N. Y.
Jou, N., D. D., Cong., of Concord, N. H., to First church, Danbury, Ct.
Jean, S. B., Bapt., of Franklin, Ind., to Ypsilanti, Mich.
Jlow, P., Luth., to Maxfield, Is.
Johnston, J. J., Luth., to New Windsor, Ont.
Jwell, A., Bapt., of Sharpsburg, to Lockport, N. J.
Jpbell, Thomas P., Bapt., of New Albany, Ind., to Delavan, Ill.
Japbell, T. P., Bapt., of Indiana, to Lansing, Mich.
Jeggett, D. B., Cong., of Nashua, N. H., to New Fairfield, Ct.
Jrk, R. A., Presb., to Cong. church at Whitney's Point, N. Y.
on, Charles, Bapt., of Parrishville, N. Y., to Fort Covington, N. Y.
muning, R., Presb., of Richmond Bay, C. B., to New Glasgow, N. S.
Cutler, Charles, Cong., of Wayne, Mich., to Tallmadge, O.
Daly, James A., Cong., of Williamsport, Pa., to Painesville, O.
Drumm, J. O., Epis., of Woodstock, Vt., to Aurora, N. Y.
Dysart, J. E., United Presb., of Harrisville, O., to Albany, N. Y.
Fairfield, M. W., Cong., of Dartford, Wis., to Lansing, Mich.
Fergusson, G. W., Epis., to Trinity church, Sing Sing, N. Y.
Ferguson, William A., Presb., to Pittsgrove, N. J.
Fenner, S., Luth., of Minerva, O., to Mansfield, O.
French, Samuel J., Epis., of Denver, Col., to Grace church, Providence, R. I.
Frey, W. A., Luth., to Rockville, Ct.
Fuenfstuedz, E. A., Luth., to Dubuque, Ia.
Gardner, N. B. H., Bapt., to Petersburg, N. Y.
Goudy, Robert R., Epis., to Hornheads and Big Flats, N. Y.
Graves, Germont, Epis., of Cambridge, N. Y., to Arlington, Vt.
Gwyn, T. D., Bapt., of Corinth, Miss., to Camden, Miss.
Haller, Dr., Luth., to Hanover, Pa.
Harker, John, Bapt., to Seville, O.
Herring, S. E., Reformed (German), of New Bloomfield, Pa., to Luth. church at New Cumberland, Pa.
Hicks, John, Cong., of Honeoye, N. Y., to West Greece, N. Y.
Hitchcock, E. W., Presb., of Fourteenth-street church, New York City, to Paris, France.
Hoffmeier, T. F., Reformed (German), of Lansing, Pa., to Bloomsburg, Pa.
Hunt, W. J., Cong., of Springville, N. Y., to Clio and Pine Run, Mich.
Hunt, T. Dwight, Epis., of Nanda, N. Y.
Kinne, George W., Cong., of Norwich, Ct., to Monterey, Mass.
Kinney, George W., Bapt., of Holden, Mass., to New Boston, N. H.
Kochcole, Th., Luth., to Atlanta, Ga.
Lyons, Mr., Bapt., of New Jersey, to Sharpsburg, Pa.
Mackelfish, R. W., Southern Presb., from Black's Wells, Miss., to Batesville, Miss.
Mallory, C. P., Univ., to Huntingville, Canada East.
Muenter, Mr., Luth., of Illinois, to Adams, Ind.
McArthur, H. G., Cong., of Lena, Mich., to Genesco, Mich.
McCullough, R., Presb., to Healdsburg, Cal.
Nevin, Robert, J., Epis., of Rome, Italy, to St. Paul's church, Hoboken, N. J.
Noss, John G., Reformed (German), to St. John's church, West Philadelphia.
Nugent, E. R., Presb., to Auburn, Kan.
Petrie, James, Presb., to Pompey, N. Y.
Pitts, Thomas D., Epis., of Wisconsin, to Steubenville, O.
Preston, G. M., Bapt., of Wooster, O., to Independence, Ia.
Prince, Newell A., Cong., of New Haven, to Cornwall, Ct.
Quennell, R. J., Epis., to St. Paul's church, Rahway, N. J.
Querry, Mr., Luth., to Middle Village, N. Y.
Ray, Mr., Cong., of Hastings, Wis., to Northfield, Minn.
Ross, M. L., United Presb., of Newburg, N. Y., to Iberia, O.
Rowling, J. H., Epis., of Virginia, to Pulaski, N. Y.
Schoolcraft, William, Jr., Epis., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Brandon, Vt.
Schroeder, O., Luth., to Batesville, Ind.
Scott, Lawrence, Luth., to Elkport, Ia.
Scofield, John H., Presb., to Reaville, N. J.
Smith, Alexander, United Presb., to Northwood, O.
Smith, William P., Bapt., of Hunter's Point, L. I., to Bordon.
Spoor, J. A., Epis., of Rochester, Minn., to Rushford, Minn.
Steele, J. S., Epis., of Appleton, Wis., to Ottawa, Ill.
Stoll, J., Luth., to Sterling, Ill.
Stewart, S. J., United Presb., to Twenty-fifth-street church, New York.
Tomlinson, E. B., Bapt., of Alton, Ill., to Lacon, Ill.
Tupper, H. M., Cong., of Waverley, Ill., to Jacksonville, Ill.
Twining, Kinsley, Cong., of Cambridgeport, Mass., to Union church, Providence, R. I.
Wawwright, G. W., Cong., to Mondovi, Wis.
Ware, J. F. W., Unit., of Baltimore, to Church-street church, Boston.
Waterman, D., Freewill Bapt., to Phillips, Me.
Weaver, S. J., Bapt., of Tiverton, R. I., to South Londonderry, Vt.
Webster, H. D. L., Univ., of Spring field, to Cleveland, O.
Wharton, M. B., Bapt., of Eufaula, Ala., to Walnut-street church, Louisville, Ky.
Whitsitt, W. H., Bapt., to Albany, Ga.
Wilson, James C., United Presb., of Beaver, Pa., to Third church, Philadelphia.
Young, G. H., Unit., of Westford, Mass., to Troy, N. Y.
Zubriskie, F. M., D.D., Cong., to Old Saybrook, Ct.

REMOVALS.

Ballard, A., D.D., Cong., of Detroit, Mich., etc., George C., Epis., of Omaha, Neb.
Brechers, T. F., Bapt., of Marengo, Ill. **rock**, William, D.D., Bapt., of Bloomsbury, Penn., Eng.
Brown, H. E., Cong., of Webster, Mich.
Burdna, W. B., Cong., of Lake City, Minn.
Byron, E. Luth., of Fisherville, Pa.
Caggett, Stephen, Freewill Bapt., of Springfield, Mo.
Call, M. S., Cong., of Jefferson, Ill.
Carl, E. H., Freewill Bapt., of East Alton, N. H.
Cowell, J., Cong., of Granby, Queb.
Cross, L. A., Cong., of Fort Atkinson, Wis.
Curtin, G. W., Presb., of Schaghticoke, N. Y.
Cumming, D., Cong., of Boxborough, Mass.
Dr. R. M., Bapt., of Aurora, Ill.
Armative, William B., Presb., of Little Falls, N. Y.
Ation, G. R., Bapt., of Monticello Prairie, Wis.
Eshin, Edgar, Cong., of Phœnixville, Pa.
Illips, J. M., Presb., of Fort Dodge, Ia.
Scott, F. Bapt., of Hamlin, N. Y.
Stevenson, Mr., Bapt., of Madison-street church, Covington, Ky.
Wakeman, Joel, D.D., Presb., of Campbell, N. Y.
Wheaton, Levi, Cong., of Poplar Grove, Ill.
Williams, G. W., Cong., of West Hartford, Mo.
Woodrow, S. G., Bapt., of Perth Amboy, N. J.

DEATHS.

Caldwell, John P., Presb., of New Athens, O.
Demorest, Thomas, Meth., of Sterling, Canada, Jan. 28th.
Imbrie, D. R., United Presb., of Ottawa, Kan., Jan. 20th.
Morse, David Sanford, 78, of Austerlitz, N. Y., Dec. 31st.
Seyes, John, D.D., Meth., 75, of Springfield, O., Feb. 9th.
Spalding, Martin John, Cath., 62, Archbishop of Baltimore, Feb. 7th.
Spaulding, H. T., Bapt., of Alabama, Jan. 28th.
Thompson, W. R., Bapt., of Union church, Baltimore, Jan. 13d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Beecher, Edward, D. D., Cong., has been one of the Editors of the *Christian Union* since Jan. 1st.
Deming, A. T., Cong., of Newbury, Vt., accepts a professorship in Castleton College, Minn.
Krotel, G. F., D. D., Luth., of New York, is to be editor of *Der Lutherische Herold*.
Patton, Frank L., Presb., of Brooklyn has finally accepted the professorship in Chicago Seminary.

Our Young Folks.

GOD-GIVEN.

BY D. H. ELA.

"O, come in, Papa, do hurry!"
Pa had come from Boston town,
Clara stood upon the stairway,
Leaning over half-way down,
Eagerly outstretched her hands were,
Fairly danced her soft blue eye,
And no one but Papa ever
Heard such sweetness in her cry.

"O, you guess, Pa, what we've got here,"
Cried the voice, ere yet my key
Let the hall-door, swinging open,
Make an entrance for me.
"Why, what is it, darling?" said I
To the sweet one chattering at me;
This while I not slowly piled my
Hat and coat upon the hat-tree.

"O, you'd never guess it, surely,
And I'll have to tell you, maybe.
Come right up to Mamma's chamber,
For we've got a little baby.
We have been away all day, Pa—
Paul and I—to see Aunt Lizzie;
We went off this morning early—
Everybody was so busy."

And she led me up the stairway,
Stepping twice on every stair,
Yet so light her joyous going
Half she seemed to float in air;
Till, upon the threshold pausing,
With a sober look and deep,
"We must be quiet," said she, "softly,
For the baby is asleep."

And, in tones more sad and tender:
"Mamma's sick, too. I don't see
Why she should be when the baby
Makes us busy's we can be."
Then, with noiseless tread, she led me,
Priestess now of things divine—
Led me to the holiest holies,
Paused before her inner shrine.

By the couch where child and mother
Rested in sleep's soft embrace,
And with mother-instinct folding
Back the covering from its face,
Gazed with eyes aglow and features
Full of mixed emotion's strife—
Joyous in her treasure, awestruck
With the mystery of life.

Not the wise men 'round the manger
Knelt with look more reverent
Than above the little stranger
Sister Clara softly bent.
And to her, but not her only,
Was this child a gift from Heaven,
Even as the Bethlehem mother
Felt her first-born son God given.

KEEPING AND NOT KEEPING.

BY KATE W. HAMILTON.

FROM the dull gray sky the soft white flakes were falling steadily, covering up the path that led to the well, fitting dainty nightcaps on to the dingy old fence-posts, decorating the grindstone that stood just in the edge of an open shed, and mistily veiling barn and corn-cribs from the farm-house windows.

Against those same windows various little noses had been flattened that day, while bright eyes watched the whirling snow. It was the day before Thanksgiving—Thanksgiving, when at Grandfather Vaughn's all the children and grandchildren gathered home, some of them from a distance coming two or three days beforehand. So a goodly number of little folks were sheltered under the old roof. In the parlor the older people chatted and laughed; but the children preferred the great dining-room, where they could have full possession. Blue jackets and bright buttons, crimson dresses and white aprons, had flitted hither and thither in blind-man's buff and hunt the handkerchief, until the players, tired out, gathered about the open fire, and dropped into the more quiet pleasures of roasting chestnuts on a shovel and talking—"tellin' sperinces," Georgie said.

"You see," said Max, giving the shovel a gentle shake, "it's pretty nice in the house; but then its more fun when you can be out-doors part of the time—riding down-hill and such things. Halloo! that fellow jumped clear into the fire."

"First time ever I rode down-hill was out here at Grandpa's, when I was a little shaver," remarked Teddy, looking down complacently at his first pair of boots.

"Humph!" commented Stella, contemptuously. "Why, that was only last winter!"

"When I first comed to Franksgivin' I was 'fraid of the turkey! Oh, my!" And she laid her flaxen head, a little teeny-taunty baby, 'thout any hair on."

This last reminiscence quite upset the gravity of the elder children, and in the midst of the merriment Aunt Lou looked in to ask what all the fun was about.

"Gracie is telling us about old times," laughed Max. "Come in, Aunty, and have some chestnuts. We were talking of the first Thanksgiving we could remember."

Aunt Lou accepted a chair and the hot chestnuts Max poked from the shovel into her lap.

"I don't know how far back I can recall the Thanksgivings; but I distinctly remember the first one I ever kept," she said.

"Ever kept?" exclaimed Fred, in astonishment. "Why, I thought folks always kept Thanksgiving—everybody that is anybody."

"Were your folks poor, so you couldn't have any nice things?" questioned Georgie, timidly.

"Ah! I see what you are thinking about," said Aunt Lou, with a twinkle in her brown eyes—"the dinner part of it. No. I'd always kept that as far back as I can think; but it's the *thanksgiving* part of it that I mean. I thought all the fussing and cooking were splendid. The lighting of bright fires in all the rooms, the long table, spread with all imaginable good things, and the gathering about it of uncles, aunts, and cousins were delightful; and nothing could be nicer than the long, merry evening afterward. But it seemed to me that the day was too pleasant to spend any of it in going to church. People could do that any time, I thought; and on such a day as Thanksgiving, that was too short anyhow, it was a pity to spend so much of the time in such a quiet, sober way. I wanted every hour to enjoy myself in. I felt so more and more the longer I thought about it, until the morning service began to seem a great hardship; and, at last, I said to Mother, a little fretfully:

"'Why do we have to go to church?'

"'*Have to?*' she said, cheerily. 'Why we don't. I hope we go because we love to. I'm sure I do.'

"'But I don't love to; and I'd rather stay at home, and have a good time,' I urged.

"She didn't tell me it was very wrong, and I ought to be ashamed of saying such a thing. That was not Mother's way. She only looked at me a minute, and answered, very quietly:

"'And so my little Louie has so many things to enjoy that she can not spare time to thank the One who gave them to her! Well, dear, you may stay at home to-day, if you think it will make you any happier to do so.'

"Some way, the light in which she placed the matter made it appear rather differently.

"'Sort of mean,' interposed Max, thoughtfully.

"Yes, that was just it," assented Aunt Lou.

"But I wasn't ready to acknowledge it, even to myself, just then, or give up my own way; so I said nothing more, and the family went away without me, all but old Linda. I went down into the kitchen, where she was busy; but she was very silent, thinking of Thanksgivings a good way back, maybe, and paid little attention to me. I wandered back to the great parlor, and up into the chambers. All were in nice order, but they did not look pleasant to me as they had done early in the morning; they only seemed still and lonely, and I gazed disconsolately out of the window and began to wonder what I should do to have the good time I had been promising myself.

"'Linda, I'll go out to the barn and hunt some eggs for you,' I said, putting my head into the kitchen again.

"'Don't want no eggs, an' ye wont find nuffin out dar,' answered Linda, disapprovingly. 'Sides, yer'll tear yer clo'es. Ye'd better stay 'way from de barn.'

"I turned away disappointed, and didn't know what to plan next; until I suddenly caught sight of myself in the glass, and that suggested a new idea. I had thrown a little red shawl over my head, and it struck my childish fancy that I looked like an Indian woman I had seen. What fun it would be to play Indian girl! Greatly pleased with this last project, I hunted up Brother Will's bow and arrows, and started out of the house, making my way toward a little grove near by. Through it ran a stream, clear and rippling in summer time; but it looked cold and gray now. Presently I heard a plashing sound, as of something dropped into it; and, looking to a clump of leafless trees, I saw a boy seated upon an old log, busily throwing stones into the water.

"'Why, Tommy Reynolds!' I exclaimed, coming to an abrupt halt.

"'Halloo, Lou!' said Tommy.

"'Why didn't you go to church?' I asked, curiously.

"'Cause I got to drivin' 'round, and tore the sleeve most clean out of my best jacket, this mornin',' answered Tommy, looking a little ashamed. 'Mother hadn't time to mend it, so I had to stay at home, you see.'

"I hadn't even as good an excuse as that, and I was glad he didn't return the inquiry.

"'What you got there?' he asked.

"'Bow and arrows. I'm an Indian girl, and I mean to go to the woods and shoot deer,' I answered promptly.

"Tommy looked at me a minute, trying to comprehend the plan, and his eyes brightened.

"'Let's do it! I'll go with you,' he said, without waiting for an invitation. But I liked having company, so we trudged off together.

"'We'll go down by the old mill,' remarked Tommy, taking command of the expedition and leading the way.

"The old mill was in the grove—a small building, standing on the bank of the stream. It had never been entirely finished, having found but little business, because a town had sprung up near by, to which it was more convenient for the farmers to carry their grain; and for a year or two had not been used at all.

"'This 'll be a wigwam,' said Tommy, when we came in sight of the building. 'I'll kill the deer, and you'll cook 'em.'

"But you haven't got anything to do it with.'

"'Oh! I'll take your bow and arrows,' explained Tommy, coolly. 'You don't want 'em. Injun women can't shoot.'

"I can, and I want the bow and arrows myself,' I answered, decidedly.

"'Then, what'll I do?' asked Tommy.

"That I could not tell; and he urged the right and wisdom of his having the weapons, and I resisted, until we were neither of us very amiable. Aside from wanting to do the hunting myself, I did not think it was safe to trust the bow and arrows to him. Will prized them highly. When I considered the matter, I didn't feel altogether certain that he would have consented to my taking them; he surely wouldn't have lent them to careless Tommy Reynolds; so I persisted in my refusal.

"'Well, then, if I can't have any of the fun, I won't play with you. I'll go off and leave you,' said Tommy, turning and walking slowly away, but looking back over his shoulder, now and then, to see if I would not yield.

"I would gladly have shared with him the pleasure of using the bow, rather than to have lost his company, but for my fear that he would either break it or lose the arrows. As it was, I said nothing—only stood and watched him until he was out of sight. It wasn't very pleasant being alone. I tried a few shots, going very soberly to search for my arrows; but I couldn't persuade myself that I enjoyed it.

"By and by my arrow went through an upper window—or an opening that had once been one—into the old mill. I pushed open a door that stood slightly ajar, and went in after it. I looked about a little, and found that it must have lodged in an unfinished chamber, or kind of loft, which there was no way of reaching but by a ladder; and that, as I placed my hand upon it, did not seem to stand very steadily. I hesitated a minute; but, unwilling to return home without the arrow, began slowly to ascend, and had nearly reached the top when I stepped a little to one side, the ladder tilted, and in an instant I felt it slipping under my feet. With a scream, I caught hold of the board above me, and succeeded in drawing myself up, I scarcely knew how; while the ladder fell on the floor below. Oh! how I trembled for a moment, and then I cried. There I was, safe, but a prisoner in the old mill! I ran to the window, and called for Tommy with all the strength I had; but he was far out of hearing by that time There was no one in sight, and I sat down upon the floor and cried again, until I was fairly exhausted. By and by I began to feel very cold. The wind, that I had not noticed so much while moving about, found its way through every opening and crevice of the old building, and chilled me through. Draw my shawl closely about me as I would, I could not keep warm; and, crouched in one corner, shivering, I thought of the warm rooms and bright fires at home—such common things that only that morning it hadn't seemed worth while to be thankful for them!

"I believe I really learned then, for the first time, how to pity the poor little children in miserable homes—for, you see, sitting there all alone, I couldn't help thinking. Being cold, forlorn, and lonely was something so new and strange that it made me remember how full of pleasant things my life had been, how they had only seemed natural and rightly belonging to me; and this day, which had promised more happiness than usual, I had thought so much my own that I would not even 'spare time to thank the One who gave it,' as Mother said. I understood what she meant then.

"I had no way of telling time; but it seemed to me that I had been there a long, long while. I wondered whether the people were home from church, how soon they would miss me, and if they would ever think of looking where I was. I began to be afraid they never would. Oh! how still, dreary, and lonely it was there! I didn't know what to do."

"Jump down! That's what I would have done," said Fred, valiantly.

"I 'spect I'd pray," whispered Georgie.

Aunt Lou smiled at the little girl, but shook her head at Fred's suggestion.

"No, no; it was too far for that. I was only a little girl; but I knew that lying one story further down, with broken bones, wouldn't be any better than staying where I was.

"After a time, benumbed with cold and worn out with crying, I grew drowsy, and must have slept for a little while, for I did not notice the sound of footsteps or the opening of the door, and was startled at last by some one calling my name. I sprang to my feet then, and, looking down, saw my father. In a minute more he was beside me.

"They had missed and waited for me; and then, becoming alarmed, began to search, gaining their first clue from Tommy Reynolds, who told how he had left me by the old mill.

"I was soon at home again, laughing and crying both together, as I nestled in Mother's arms. I can't tell you how much sweeter and dearer than usual everything and everybody seemed that day. I had learned something of the love that gave me all these; and so I kept my first real *Thanksgiving*."

A moment's silence fell over the group around the fire. Then wee Gracie broke it by saying, with a sigh of relief:

"I'm glad you had some turkey an' things; 'cause I was 'fraid when you got home there wouldn't be nothin' left but bones."

The Sunday-school.

....Not long since the Bishop of Manchester, England, made some severe criticisms on the Sunday-school, dwelling "very fully upon the small amount of success which appeared to have attended Sunday-schools, especially with reference to the widespread evil of intemperance and the neglect of the means of grace." These remarks were based on a paper which had been sent to him by the Rev. J. B. Sweet, covering statements as to the evil courses of Sunday scholars and the godlessness of the English laboring population generally. These criticisms of the Bishop, and the reported facts from which he drew his unfavorable conclusions, have been copied and groaned over by the *Church Journal*, of this city, and other American papers; but no such prominence has been given to the counter statement of Mr. Heald, secretary of the Church of England Sunday-school Institute, who, at the very meeting where the Bishop rehearsed these charges, reminded his hearers "that the statements of Mr. Sweet with reference to the failure of Sunday-schools were questioned by himself at the time they were made, and that *the charges had since been completely refuted.*"

....Canon Tristram, in a recent work on The Seven Golden Candlesticks, published by the London Religious Tract Society, gives facts as to the seven churches of Asia likely to interest the many students of the uniform series of lessons in this country for the current quarter. He suggests that the special promise to "him that overcometh" has in each case a peculiar significance to those to whom it was addressed:

"Thus, to the Ephesian converts who had been won from the worship of Diana or Astarte, 'the Asiatic symbol of fecundity, the mother and *life* giver of us all,' is promised 'the *tree of life* in the midst of the Paradise of God.' To the Church of Smyrna, where the votaries of Esculapius, the god of healing, wore charms with cabalistic characters inscribed on them, is promised a white stone, and in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth saving he that receiveth it.' While Philadelphia, in the neighborhood of the volcanic and subject to destructive earthquakes, is pointed to an eternal temple, in which each faithful one shall be a pillar, firm and stable, and shall 'go no more out.'"

....Dr. John S. Hart reiterates, in the *Sunday-school Times*, the views expressed so forcibly by Dr. Edward Beecher, in THE INDEPENDENT, as to the importance of considering the Sunday-school in the theological seminary. He says:

"A minister who knows how to convert his people from passive hearers into active workers multiplies thereby the fruits of his ministry in a prodigious ratio.'

He who is preparing for the pastorate ought to have instruction in the methods of training intelligent men and women to become useful teachers.

"All this knowledge cannot be gained at the seminary. Some of it requires actual practice in teaching and school management. But the theory and the principles may be discussed in the seminary, just as the professors there discuss the theory and the principles which govern other parts of pastoral labor. I know that I am not distant when in every theological seminary there shall be a substantial course of instruction, by some professional expert, in the business of training Sunday-school teachers."

....Rev. S. H. Record, a missionary of the American Sunday-school Union in Rhode Island, writes to the Baptist Sunday-school Convention of that state as to the importance of neighborhood Sunday-schools in New England country towns:

"Nearly ten years' experience in the Sunday-school mission work in three New England states, corroborated by the experience of Sunday-school missionaries in every other part of our country, has fully established in his mind this conviction: viz., that if the masses of the children (even in Christian New England) are to receive religious instruction, we must adopt the system of neighborhood Bible schools, adapted to the same extent that we have the district school system in order to secure popular education. Small children can go no further to a Sabbath-school than they can to a week-day school, unless carried. But irreligious parents never *did*, to any considerable extent, carry their children to Sabbath-school. And they never will, especially to go long distances. The inevitable result is, that the children receive no Bible instruction; and hence, each generation turns out a larger number of irreligious and non-churchgoing parents."

....Now that so many series of notes on the uniform lessons are published, some Bible-class teachers advise their scholars to take different periodicals containing these notes, in addition to those adopted by the school, that the class may have the benefit of all. Thus in one class, where all take the *Sunday's Lost World*, one scholar also takes the *National Sunday-school Teacher*, another takes the *Sunday-school Journal*, another the papers of the *Pilgrim* series, and another the *Sunday-school Times*. In this way, while all are upon one subject, and have one series of common notes, added light may be thrown on a passage by what is gained through these other helps.

....The executive committee of the National Sunday-school Convention is to meet at Pittsburgh, Penn., next Wednesday, 28th inst., to arrange for the Indianapolis convention of next April. The presence of so many representative Sunday-school workers is to be improved by the Pittsburgh people, by a series of mass meetings in the interest of the cause, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings. These meetings are under the direction of Rev. George A. Peltz, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Association.

....The Sunday-school of the First Presbyterian church (Rev. Dr. Fowler's) at Utica is favored in the matter of blackboard sketches. An artist engraver illustrates the lesson of the day each week by some striking design in colored crayons, which is made use of by the superintendent in enforcing the truth at the close of the school. This may be advantageous in its way, when employed judiciously; but it is no substitute for the simpler use of the blackboard in explanation or emphasis of the more striking points of the lesson.

....Dr. Alden insisted, at the Plainfield Institute, that true teaching consists, not in knowing a thing fully and stating it clearly, but in causing a pupil to see the truth; and that the teacher has no evidence that he has taught the truth until he has caused the scholar to give accurate expression to it. He counts it the object of teaching to fit a man to be what God designed him to be. There will be a revolution in college and pulpit, as well as in Sunday-school, when these views are accepted by would-be instructors.

....Among other important themes considered at a Sunday-school convention and institute at Whitesboro', N. Y., on the 6th and 7th inst., were: "Personal holiness the secret of Sunday-school success"; "How to make the Sunday-school attractive without the loss of spiritual power"; and "The Sunday-school demands the best talent of the church."

....Much has been said of late of "unconscious cerebration." Is it from undue confidence in this kind of intellectual effort and attainment that so many Sunday-school teachers make no conscious use of their brains in preparing for their classes?

....No, no; it was too far for that. I was only a little girl; but I knew that lying one story further down, with broken bones, wouldn't be any better than staying where I was.

....Quite a number of Methodist churches in New England, in city and in country, give the forenoon of Sunday to the Sunday-school or Bible service; and the afternoon to the principal service of worship, followed by preaching.

....Ralph Wells says he once asked a little child how she came to be a Christian, and was answered: "Why, I just seed the door open, and I went in." Who could give a better reason for entering the fold?

....Rev. John F. Kitto, an English clergyman, preached a sermon recently before Sunday-school teachers from the suggestive text (Rom., viii, 17) "If children, then heirs."

Educational.

HIGHER.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY has lately established the degrees of doctor of philosophy and doctor of science. The latter is to be conferred upon bachelors of science who shall have resided at least two years at the University, and have pursued during three years a course of scientific study in at least two subjects. Candidates for the degree must pass a thorough examination, make some contribution to science or some special scientific investigation. Persons who are both bachelors of art and bachelors of science may receive the degree of doctor of science after a two years' course of study. The degree of doctor of philosophy may be conferred on bachelors who pursue a two years' course of study, pass a thorough examination, and present a satisfactory thesis in any one of the following departments: philology, philosophy, history, political science, mathematics, physics, or natural history....Harvard adopts also the sensible plan of conferring the degree of M. A. only on those who, after taking the bachelor's degree, pursue at the University a course of liberal study for at least a year, and pass a satisfactory examination on it. In all these cases the study must be pursued under the approval of the Academic Council. It is now Yale's turn to stop conferring the master's degree in course, and we may then hope that smaller institutions will, as Bowdoin has already done, abolish the farce of dubbing a man master of arts merely because he has been out of college three years, and, in some instances, is willing to pay $5 for the honor.

....The University of Michigan is to be added to the list of institutions that believe its degrees ought to mean something. It confers the degree of M. A. on graduates who shall have been engaged for three years in professional, literary, or scientific studies, and on those who for one year shall have pursued two designated courses of study, have passed an examination in three studies elected by the candidate from these two courses, and have prepared a thesis on one of the subjects chosen for examination.

MISCELLANEOUS.

....The bill that passed the United States House of Representatives, a few days ago, providing national aid for education is one of the most important that has passed either House for many years, and is, on the whole, an excellent measure. It avoids the mistake of either attempting to supersede the established state systems or of overlaying them with another system under the supervision of the national authorities. According to the provisions of the bill the proceeds of the public lands are to form a perpetual fund, to be known as the "National Education Fund." The proceeds of sales are to be invested in United States five per cent. bonds, and the interest of the whole fund, increased by half the income from sales for the previous year, is to be every year distributed among the states and territories. Finally, the distribution is to be made on the basis of population between 4 and 21 years of age; but for ten years it is to be in the ratio of illiteracy. Before any state or territory can receive its share of the fund it must pledge itself to provide free education for their children between the ages of 6 and 10, and to apply all money received under this act in accordance with its requirements. A full report is required every year of the number of schools, teachers, schoolhouses (owned or hired), daily attendance, and the amounts appropriated by the local legislature for free schools, and all money is to be paid in each case on the certificate of the United States Commissioner of Education that these conditions have been fulfilled. From the decision of the Commissioner an appeal lies to Congress, the money meanwhile remaining in the Treasury; and if Congress decides adversely it goes into the general fund. In case any state or territory loses or misapplies its part of the fund, it can receive no more until the loss is made good. Fifty per cent. of the amount received the first year and ten per cent. afterward may be appropriated to the support of normal schools. An amendment was tacked on to the bill in its passage providing that money should not be withheld in any case on account of failure to provide mixed schools or have white children or of providing separate schools. This clause, which is wholly negative, and merely serves to imply a censure upon mixed schools, without having the least operative effect to encourage or discourage them, seems likely to be struck out in the Senate.

....The following extract from the Yokohama correspondence of the *Springfield Republic* is of special interest just now, in connection with the visit of the Japanese Embassy, and with the fact that six young ladies of high rank accompany the Embassy for the purpose of entering schools in this country:

"The minister of education is attempting a thorough remodeling of Yedo College, as it is sometimes called, dismissing all the native teachers, and reducing the number of pupils from about 1,100 to say 500 in all, who are to be admitted or readmitted on examination as to their attainments and capacity to learn. Hereafter only foreign instructors are to be employed in the school, and eventually the usual branches of science will be retained. The intention is to organize the institution after the fashion of a European university, so fast as the advancement of the students will admit of it. Dr. G. F. Verbeck is still at the head of the college, and was introduced as such to His Majesty at the palace last Friday. The increase for instruction in foreign languages and science grows daily in extent and intensity, and schools for this purpose are springing up in various and widely distant parts of Japan. There are nine of these sanctioned and supported by the government already. Another most promising fact deserves to be mentioned in this connection. I refer to the awakening desire on the part of people of all classes in this vicinity for female education. A Vermont lady has a girl's school in this place, which was opened in the fall of September last, exclusively for girls, and it numbers seventeen pupils now. A wealthy native merchant of this port has offered to build a schoolhouse for the purpose of furnishing a school for the people of all classes, and has received the permission of the government to do so. I am informed that a Buddhist temple at Kanagawa, on the opposite side of the bay, has been opened in the lower story for the purpose. This is also to be a school for English studies. The government school at this place has about seventy pupils in it, and a new building is soon to be erected for its accommodation, constructed after an American plan. The pupils in this school are from all parts of the country."

News of the Week.

THE case of Great Britain in the "Alabama" claims question, as submitted to the Geneva Board of Arbitration by the counsel for that country, has been laid before Parliament. The document is divided into ten parts, and is for substance as follows:

Part I remarks that no definite or complete statement of the American claims has ever been furnished. The Treaty of Washington and previous correspondence will supply, however, a general definition of the ground made by the claims. Rule 3 of Article 6 of the Treaty of Washington is quoted as follows:

"A neutral government is bound not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as a base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or increase of military supplies or arms or the recruitment of men."

This rule is interpreted as prohibiting the supply of war-making vessels from neutral ports, but as not prohibitory of the sale of arms or munitions of war in the ordinary course of commerce. The claims submitted are for *damages growing out of the sale of vessels*, especially which the United States allege that Great Britain failed in her international duty. The Tribunal must determine the question of failure of duty. If it decides that there has been such failure, then it must award a gross sum for damages, or define the limit of liability for the guidance of the assessors of said damages. The circumstances of the sailing of the steamers "Alabama," "Florida," "Georgia," and "Shenandoah" were materially dissimilar; but Great Britain maintains that in respect to none of them has she failed of her international obligations, or rendered herself justly liable.

Part II gives a history of the civil war in the United States, showing that the course of England, and of the Maritime Powers, was one of vigilant and scrupulous neutrality.

Part III makes a statement of international rights and duties, of the laws of England bearing thereon, and of the faithful performance and execution thereof by Great Britain during the war. It also gives a detailed account of the action of Minister Adams and Earl Russell to prevent the departure of the rebel cruisers.

Part IV shows the limits of the powers possessed by the British Government to prevent such departures.

Parts V, VI, VII, and VIII, respectively, present in detail the facts relative to the steamers "Florida," "Alabama," "Georgia," and "Shenandoah."

Part IX sets forth that the steamers "Georgia" and "Shenandoah" were never equipped for war in the British dominions. Her Majesty's Government was only informed respecting these vessels after their departure. The "Alabama" and "Florida" even did not receive their armaments in British dominions. The peculiar circumstances of the "Alabama's" cruise are recited, and England's vigilant endeavors to prevent her sailing, as well as America's failure in the attempt to capture her, are insisted upon.

Part X complains of disadvantages under which Great Britain labors in meeting an unpresented case. The document concludes as follows:

"While England regrets the departure of rebel cruisers from her ports, she cannot acknowledge the justice of the claims against her for pecuniary damages for their acts. The United States must solidly establish the fact of England's negligence. England is ready to accept the award of the Tribunal of Arbitration, whether favorable or unfavorable. She desires only that it shall be just."

On the 12th inst. Messrs. Caleb Cushing, J. Bancroft Davis, William M. Evarts, and W. R. Waite arrived in Paris and held a close consultation in regard to the business before the Geneva Board. A London dispatch says Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, the British member of the Board, approves his Government's refusal to admit the claims for indirect damages. The tone of the British press is less bitter than at first, although, of course, they still maintain a firm attitude in accordance with the British view of the question.

....The Vienna *Presse* says that "England has probably learned that the opinion of the Board will be unfavorable to the conduct of that nation during the civil war in America, and fears the consequences of her course."

....On the 16th inst. the notorious Lowrys and their gang of outlaws perpetrated a most daring robbery in Lumberton, the county seat of Robeson County, N. C. Equipped with a horse and dray and the requisite tools, they first took a heavy safe, with its contents, from a private store; and then visited the sheriff's office, in the county court-house, from whence they also took another safe. With their plunder they then left the town. The sheriff's safe was subsequently found by the roadside, where it had evidently fallen from the dray and been abandoned. Pursuit was made, and at a point some four miles from the town the team was overtaken, but the robbers had escaped. The safe had been forced open, and its contents, about $22,000, carried off. The state offers a reward of $35,000 for the capture of the Lowrys, dead or alive.

....From Mexico we learn that the revolutionists have now 30,000 men in the field, and they are still gaining important successes. The larger part of both the states of Vera Cruz and Puebla have f

NOTICES.

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The Independent.

HENRY C. BOWEN,
EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

New York, February 22d, 1872.

THE FRENCH ARMS.

WE do not suppose that any human government, save that which controls a few acres on the Vatican Hill, is infallible. We think we could count up a few mistakes which our present Administration has made; though, on the whole, we believe it has acted with great wisdom. We were, therefore, not inclined to look with prejudice on the charges made in Mr. Sumner's famous preamble that our Government had failed of its duty in the matter of the sale of its military stores.

The facts are these: The French Government had all its spare arms — three hundred thousand stand — locked up by the Germans in Metz. They were compelled to buy where they could. They purchased largely in England, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States. Other supplies — rations for the army and equipments of war — England exported without limit.

Just then the American Government happened to have guns for sale. Ever since the war it had been selling off all its old military stores as rapidly as possible. Mr. Remington, one of our largest manufacturers of and dealers in guns, bought largely. He was afterward discovered to be an agent of the French Government, and his bids were rejected. Messrs. Hermann Boker & Co., among the largest German importers in the city, bought fifty thousand stand, it was suspected at the time, and we have no doubt correctly so, for the Prussian Government. Quite a number of other parties purchased freely, and the competition raised the price from five dollars to twelve. All these guns, three hundred and fifty thousand in number, whether bought by Americans or Germans, were secured by Mr. Remington and sold by him to the French Government. With these guns there were sold about thirty-three million cartridges, including some new cartridges which were made for twenty-five or thirty thousand guns otherwise unsalable. Some fifty batteries were also sold. This business was done in a way perfectly satisfactory to the French Government, and with but the reasonable profit to Mr. Remington of his commission, which was at first five per cent., but was reduced by him to two and a half when he discovered the enormous increase in the orders sent to him. The alleged discrepancy between the amounts paid by the French Government and that received by the American is completely explained by the difference in the dates included in the two summaries; and a careful examination of the original invoices made out by our own Government officials and of the invoices of the parties who transferred them to Mr. Remington convinces us that there was no jobbery in the matter.

These are the facts. Now for the principles involved. And we treat only of lower principles, for millennium principles would beat bayonets into pitchforks and melt bullets into waterpipe. But, assuming military weapons to be legitimate objects of traffic at all, while our Government could not transfer its arms directly to another government or to its known agent, it had a perfect right to sell its guns to private parties, and was not obliged to ask them any questions what they would do with them. We had no business to ask whether the German purchaser wanted them to sell to Bismarck, or the "Ilion lawyer" to Gambetta. Indeed, the Government had no occasion to know anything whatever about the bidders (unless information were volunteered by somebody, like that which threw out Mr. Remington's bids); and, we presume, did know nothing about their profession or residence — nothing more than that they paid down the twenty per cent. cash which Government requires to hold the purchaser. And, indeed, after the guns had passed into private hands, we were under no obligation to prevent their being exported to France; for the treaty with Prussia contained a clause, inserted at the instance of that power, expressly granting the right of export of contraband articles by either power, in case the other were at war. All we were bound to do was to warn our citizens that they engaged in the trade at their own risk; and this we did. Prussia could not and did not complain of us for allowing the trade, though she did bitterly of England for the same offense.

We turn now to the investigation asked for by Sumner and Schurz. Of course, if they want it, they will have it. It will not do at this day to seem to shrink from looking into any charge of malfeasance. But it is utterly preposterous to expect men who believe, as we do, that our Government was perfectly justified in its course, to vote for a long preamble which assumes the facts in dispute. Strip that off, and the investigation must be allowed.

But we are reluctantly forced to say more. We have more often agreed than differed with Charles Sumner; and we admire the talents and the statesmanship of Carl Schurz. But this action of theirs displays neither statesmanship nor patriotism.

Allow, for the moment, that we had violated treaty rights or international law in thus putting eleven million dollars into our treasury. It escaped Germany's notice at the time; she has not noticed it yet. Is it just the right thing to do to volunteer the information to Bismarck that the United States has committed an international crime, and to suggest to him that he present immediate claims for direct and consequential damages? Such conduct during our war would have been expected of Bright or Vallandigham, and would have suggested to Seward his "little bell" and Fort Lafayette. We believe in the sharpest criticism of an administration on internal affairs; but to volunteer, as the attorney of foreign nations, to discover faults which it is too late to correct, and which might justify those nations in declaring war against us, would be an extravagance of honor and impartiality such as John Quincy Adams never imagined when he exclaimed,

> "And say not, then, my country right or wrong:
> * * * *
> But when the country wanders from the right,
> Furl up her banners and avert thy sight,"

though, indeed, we think that to "avert the sight" would have been the part of patriotism now, had the charges of Mr. Sumner been well founded.

But this is not a matter of patriotism or of statesmanship, but of politics. And that is the worst of it. If men like Mr. Sumner, whose whole life has been devoted to the highest fields of statesmanship, can now, after twenty years of service in the Senate, descend to the trickeries of politics, of whom can we expect better things? The fact is that this was regarded as a winning card in the presidential game against Grant. It was hoped it would alienate from him the German vote, and Mr. Schurz is reported to have said that he does not care for the investigation now that all the damage possible has been done. At this late day, for no other reason than a personal hostility against the President, a charge of unfriendly sale is made, and one of peculation is insinuated, just to influence a nomination. The investigation must go on, and they will have to face its result. If our conduct is so blameworthy, why did not Mr. Sumner, who knew all the facts, denounce it at the time?

Another word, and we are done. The information on which Mr. Sumner and Mr. Schurz depended has been supplied principally by an *attaché* of the French legation, and in the interest, apparently, of M. Place, the French consul at New York, who, though a brother of the Bishop of Marseilles, has been condemned to imprisonment and fine for astounding frauds, the evidence of which, as any reader of *Le Droit* and the *Gazette des Tribunaux* of Jan. 11 to 25 will find, was largely supplied by Mr. Remington. It is not strange that there should be some sympathy felt by this *attaché* for an official friend thus disgraced; but many of the statements made in the papers as on his authority are utterly false, and we are sorry that good men should have been reduced to the straits of depending on him for their facts. No wonder this case has broken down.

If President Grant receives no more damaging blow than the present, he is safe, for all his enemies can do.

SALVATION BY MACHINERY.

ONE of the Roman Catholic journals, commenting upon the case of Mr. Hepworth, expatiates thus:

"The same reasoning that leads Mr. Hepworth to believe in a divine Saviour should lead him to believe in a divine Church. 'Men entangled with sin' need the teaching not of one who is liable to lead them astray, as Mr. H. admits he did but of one who cannot err. They need also to be lifted out of the merely natural order of things, and brought into contact with a supernatural order. They need to be born into the Kingdom of God. . . . And all this is to be obtained through the Church which our Saviour has established. But of all this Mr. Hepworth seems not to have the slightest idea."

It is the old story — it has been dinned in the ears of men for ages — the need of a skillfully contrived and properly adjusted apparatus for the salvation of souls. It is not alone the Romanist who prates about it; ecclesiasticism trails its curse over every form of faith; there are High Churchmen among Baptists and Methodists and Presbyterians and Congregationalists, as well as among Lutherans and Anglicans. All these post themselves along the way of life, and each, in a different key and with a peculiar stridency in his voice, keeps droning out to passers-by the disonant refrain: "Ours is the only true church, the only genuine 'supernatural order'; it was first set agoing by the apostles, and we are their successors. There is no other machine under Heaven given among men whereby yo must be saved!" The Romanist and the Anglican High Churchman roar the words right out, so that you cannot mistake them. The other sectaries appear to be trying to make up their mouths to say something quite different; but when you listen intently you perceive that the real burden of their cry is the same as that of the others. Each one is ready to trumpet the peculiar excellencies of his apparatus. "Ours," says the Romanist, "is so old and so big!" "And ours," says the Anglican, "is made after such a stylish model!" "And ours," says the Presbyterian, "is so strong!" "And ours," says the Methodist, "is so lively, and gets so hot when it runs, and makes such a heavenly clatter!" "And ours," says the Congregationalist, "is so simple!" "And ours," says the Dutchman, "goes so steady!" "And ours," says the Baptist, "goes by water!" "And ours," says the Unitarian, "goes two ways at once!" "And ours," says the Universalist, "is a perpetual motion!"

But with all these High Churchmen, in all the denominations, the main concern is the machinery. It is the ropes and the pulleys and the cranks of their ecclesiastical apparatus that they believe in, and that they urge upon the faith of other men. So, when a poor wayfarer, dusty and tired with the pilgrimage of life, comes asking for shelter and rest, the spirit of ecclesiasticism cries out: "Here! lay hold of our ropes; take a turn at our crank; let us put you through our mill. That is the only way to find peace and salvation!" And so loud is this clamor of churchianity that it sometimes drowns the voice of Him who stands by the wayside saying: "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Ecclesiasticism has many shapes. With the Romanist it is a splendid fabric of sacraments and dogmas and hierarchies; with the Ritualist it is something the same, yet rather more a matter of symbols and ceremonies; with the Protestant it is either some pet form of polity or some elaborately wrought philosophical creed. But, whatever shape it takes, it is equally repulsive. Its whole effect is to hide from sight the One who said: "Look unto me and be saved, all ye ends of the earth"; it is the substitution of a piece of dead machinery, ritual or sacramental or philosophical, for a living Saviour.

All that any man needs is the Divine indwelling; to be made partaker of the Divine nature; to be possessed and purified by that Spirit who comes and goes we cannot tell whence nor whither. And this is an experience that no ecclesiastical machinery can command. The Master who said "I will give you the Comforter" alone can conduct us into this joy. Men need to be brought into the closest, the most intimate relations with Christ himself. So far as any rite or symbol or doctrine helps them in this direction it is good; apart from this it has no value. It is the spirit of ecclesiasticism, to exalt and worship the conveyance, and to forget the goal to which it carries us.

The most orthodox doctrine of sin never convinced any man that he was a sinner; but the sight of that divine character has drawn from many the outcry: "O, wretched man that I am!" The soul is cleansed by no sacramental lustrations, no matter how straight from the Jordan the conduits run that bring the baptismal flood. It is cleansed by the entrance of Him who comes attended by no acolyte, expounding no catechism, but simply saying, in the solemn silence: "Behold, I stand at the door and knock; if any man will hear my voice, and will open the door, I will come into him, and will sup with him and he with me."

And when once the man has opened the door, and let the heavenly stranger in, what infinite impertinence is it for priest or professor to come clamoring outside that he has only gone part way in the work of salvation; that, if he would make his calling and election sure, he must believe in a "divine church" or a mass of orthodox dogma! The "supernatural order" is already set up in the heart where Christ has taken up his abode; and the suggestion that any church has a greater blessing to give is little short of blasphemy.

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

PRESIDENT WOOLSEY last week showed in our columns that our right to claim indirect damages is not so baseless as the English suppose. The face of the treaty and its protocol are in our favor, whatever the understanding of the British members of the High Commission may have been. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, and some other English papers, can see this, and admit it as well as we.

But, although the American view seems to be so well sustained by the Treaty and by the circumstances attending its formation, it nevertheless appears to be true that the British Commissioners and the British Government thought that, on the signature of that document, they had heard the last of our claim for "indirect damages." It must be frankly admitted that the methods provided for the ascertainment of damages are scarcely, if at all, applicable to anything but "direct" losses. That is to say, the claim of the United States for "indirect" injuries is not expressly excluded by the terms of the Treaty, and seems almost necessarily, under the circumstances, to have been regarded as a part of our case; while, on the other hand, the British Commissioners intended to exclude that claim, and believed they had done so.

Aside from the language of the Treaty, the Commissioners on the part of Great Britain seem to have supposed that, in resorting to arbitration, they were accepting the offer of the American Commissioners for an "amicable settlement," which phrase the latter applied to the negotiation at Washington. It is perhaps impossible to ascertain how so wide a difference of interpretation could have arisen between two intelligent and equally fair-minded parties; but a partial explanation of the mistake of our British friends may very likely be found in the fact that, previous to Gen. Grant's Administration, our Government had maintained that Great Britain owed us an apology for her hasty and unfriendly recognition of the belligerency of the Confederates; and we had generally, if not always, coupled the demand for an apology on this score with our claim for "indirect damages." Now, President Grant took early occasion to recede from the false position in which previous administrations had placed themselves, and admitted the right of every nation to determine for itself its relation to other powers; and the British Commissioners, not unlikely, having classed all our grievances, other than direct losses, as "sentimental," may have supposed that an expression of regret would now satisfy us on the remaining point, since we had been content to withdraw from the other without any such expression.

But what if no adjustment of the present misunderstanding can be arrived at? We shall not believe so deplorable a thing till we must. As far as we are concerned, we have submitted our "case" acco ling to the requirements of the Treaty, and we are content to abide by the result. Great Britain cannot in good faith refuse to go on; for, whatever may have been her understanding, the terms of the Treaty do not exclude any claim that we have presented. If we cannot show that our so-called indirect losses are "natural and proximate consequences of the acts" that we complain of, the Tribunal cannot admit them; if we can, it is bound to admit them, and Great Britain has agreed to accept the decision of the Tribunal respecting "all claims growing out of the acts" of certain vessels. We shall have faith in her sober second thought.

We have not intended, in maintaining the right of the United States to include indirect losses in her claims before the Tribunal at Geneva, to express any opinion as to the wisdom of such a course. Of that the Government is entitled to decide for itself. But we cannot regard that part of our claim as so important that it might not be yielded; or, at least, an assurance be given that it should not be pressed, rather than that the whole arbitration should fail. There seems to be no expectation in any quarter that such damages will be allowed, and it would be a grave mistake to throw away a great and positive good for the sake of a remotely possible one.

Indeed, our own view is that our people have no right to expect in this matter an award in their favor. The Treaty stipulates that, should the arbitrators fail to settle on a gross sum (which might include damages of all sorts), assessors should reckon up the damages due for each ship. It has often been shown how impossible it would be to divide up the amount of the expense of the prolongation of the war or the transfer of the merchant marine between half-a-dozen cruisers; to tell how many weeks of war are due to the "Alabama," and how many days to the "Sumpter"; how many ships the former compelled to take refuge under the English flag, and how many the latter.

That would be a feat of arithmetic. But we would like to see the formula which would settle a few more problems in international and commercial fractions. The "Alabama" prolonged the war. Did not the blockade-runners do the same? Were they not even more efficient causes? When we have summed up the entire consequential damages, how shall we estimate the portion *x* due to English rebel cruisers, and the portion *y* due to blockade-runners which we must bear ourselves? And, having solved this problem, the old one remains of dividing our answer among the half-dozen cruisers.

Or, again, the Emperor Napoleon is known to have favored the recognition of Confederate independence, when England opposed it. What portion of the increased expenses of the war is due to the encouragement thus given to Slidell, and how shall it be divided to the credit of England in the apportionment of our bill among the several cruisers?

Or, again, there was the New York *World*, and Vallandigham, and the Democratic party generally. If England owes us somewhat for the prolongation of the war, do not these Copperheads still more? May not England claim an abatement of damages on account of Lairds and Rochbucks on the Hudson, as well as on the Thames and Clyde? And just how great shall the abatement be, and how distributed between the ships?

We might extend this argument further. There was the cotton loan. And there were the smugglers across our own lines. There were even said to be expeditions which were made simply to cover contraband dealings in cotton. There was McClellan and Hooker, and a few other incapacities or stupidities. The calculus which would distribute all our expenses of war among all these causes, and, after eliminating the fraction chargable to the Anglo-Confederate cruisers, subdivides it accurately between them, would be marvelous indeed. In truth, consequential damages seem quite inapplicable to politics, from the number of concurrent causes which no one can estimate, however able lawyers may be to compute them in some civil cases.

A correspondent suggests to us an illustration. "A cow breaks into my garden. My wife takes up a stick, chases her, and falls, so as to break her leg. Is this and any other consequence of the mishap to be charged to the neighbor's cow? Suppose my wife got mad, and swore at the cow, and the church disciplined her, is this also to be put to the cow's account?" Indeed, the principle of consequential damages seems to us so absurd that we do not care what our Government does in the matter, while perfectly satisfied as to our right to present them under the Treaty. England had fair warning in the protocol that they would be presented; and we would quite enjoy her dismay at discovering them, were we not apprehensive of the new and otherwise hopeful promise of arbitration as a substitute for war.

MR. SPEAKER.

A CHANGE in the speakership of the House of Commons is always a marked event in English affairs. The speaker is not changed with every ministry, nor even with every Parliament, as is usually the case with us. But then it is not looked upon as a stepping-stone to higher place, as our speakership at Washington is usually considered. A man who accepts it is expected to retain it as long as he is wanted by the ministry that puts him in the chair, or until he has earned a right to retire by long and good service. Even a change of ministry does not always or usually unseat the speaker, so highly is a good one valued by all parties. The retiring speaker, Mr. John Evelyn Denison, was first elected in 1857, under Lord Palmerston, and remained in office through the administrations of Lord Derby, and of Mr. Disraeli, as of Lord Palmerston on his return to power, and of Mr. Gladstone, though there have been at least three elections. We believe there was never even a show of opposition to his election on any of these occasions.

In seventy years there have been but five speakers. Mr. Addington, when he ventured on his brief ministry in 1801, was succeeded by Mr. Abbott in 1802, who remained through four parliaments of fifteen years, retiring as Lord Colchester, in 1817. Then Mr. Charles Manners Sutton succeeded, and retained the chair through six parliaments, and as many administrations, until 1835, when he went up to the Lords as Viscount Canterbury. His successor, Mr. Abercromby, afterward Lord Dunfermline, only held the post four years, until 1839. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, now Viscount Eversley, who followed, held the office for about eighteen years, until 1857, and was succeeded by Mr. Denison, who has just resigned it, amid universal regret. The vote of thanks, and recommendation to the Queen to confer a mark of her favor upon him and a pension of £4,000 per annum for two lives, was moved by Mr. Gladstone, seconded by Mr. Disraeli, and unanimously adopted. He has been created Viscount Ossington, taking his title from his estate. We believe Mr. Denison is a descendant of John Evelyn, the author of the "Sylva," and of the delightful "Journal," which will keep his name fresher in the memory of posterity than that of many speakers. He was in this country between forty and fifty years ago, when such visits were almost unknown, in company with the late Earl of Derby, then the Hon. Edward Stanley, and Mr. Labouchere, all M.Ps.

The speaker is the first Commoner of England, and takes precedence of all younger sons of peers, privy councilors, judges, and official persons, who are not peers of the realm or enjoying the rank of such by law. But his position is one of a dignity much higher than that accorded by law. In general respect it is only inferior to that of the prime minister, the lord chancellor, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. His salary is £5,000, with a house, connected with the House of Commons. And then there is the prescriptive certainty of a peerage and a retiring pension at the end of his term of service. The tedium of having to sit out so many dull hours of debate in the vitiated atmosphere of the House are drawbacks on these felicities. But on what felicities are there not drawbacks? The Rt. Hon. Henry B. W. Brand, who is now speaker, is not to be looked upon as an object of compassion because of them. He is of a very ancient family, being the next brother and heir presumptive of the 20th Baron Dacre, one of the oldest titles in the Peerage.

STATE SUBSIDIES TO RELIGION.

THE amended constitution of Illinois expressly provides that "neither the legislature of Illinois nor any county, city, town, school-district, or other public corporation shall make any appropriation or pay from any public fund any sum of money in aid of churches, or for other sectarian purposes, or to help to sustain any school, college, or seminary belonging to any church organization or sectarian denomination." This carefully-drawn prohibition is not one of hostility to religion, or the churches and sects that seek to propagate it. The theory upon which it rests assumes that the proper sphere of civil government limits its functions to things temporal; and hence that, in respect to things spiritual, the state should have no rules to prescribe, no sanctions to enforce, and no tax-burdens to impose. The funds of which it is the custodian and disburser belong to the whole people, and are to be exclusively applied to such purposes as lie within the normal ends of civil society. The propagation of religion is not one of these ends; and hence its expenses, whether in sustaining churches or educational institutions established for religious culture, are not to be defrayed by compulsory taxation. These expenses, like the methods and officers of its administration, fall within the sphere of voluntary action, in which every one is privileged to support the religion he prefers, and pay for it as much or as little as he pleases.

Illinois has the merit of constitutionally formulating this fundamental doctrine of "a free religion in a free state." Meaning to make no distinction between Jews and Christians, Catholics and Protestants, believers and infidels, she shuts off what Mr. Beecher calls the "sectarian tap" in respect to them all. She treats them all alike by denying to them all any access to the public funds. Their religion, whether true or false, is not a matter with which she concerns herself one way or the other. She taxes the people under the solemn guaranty that the proceeds shall not be used for sectarian propagandism. This question she will not trust to the discretion of her legislature or of any municipal authority.

Were a similar provision contained in the constitution of every state in the Union — or, what would perhaps be better, were it made a part of the National Constitution — then the question of state subsidies to religious sects would be thoroughly and permanently settled. This would be the end of the school question as between these sects; and short of this point there is and can be no end to it. Every other solution is a mere matter of local majorities, and hence may be one thing to-day and another thing to-morrow. All the people must be made to understand that the state knows nothing about their religious creeds, and does not mean to know anything about them; and hence that it will be no party to their affinities or aversions on this gound. Standing in this position, the state has no gifts or bounties to bestow in the interests of any religion. As it would not tax Christians to support infidelity, so it should not tax infidels to pay the bills of Christian schools. Remitting the whole question of religious faith to the individual conscience, and the whole question of supporting religion to private contribution, it should extend an equal protection to all the people, and have no special favors for any class. Illinois has sounded the right key-note on this subject. Let every state in the Union sound the same note, and then our practice and theory of civil society will harmonize with each other. All the forms of ecclesiasticism will be excluded from the category of party politics. Parties in the old states tronizing religious sects through the medium of a tax-levy, and thereby courting votes, will be an impossibility. The more this subject is discussed — and discussed it will be — the more certain is it that the people will finally come to the conclusion to abjure the whole system of state subsidies to religion — not in one form merely, but in all its forms This is the final resting-place of solid truth.

A resolution proposing thus to amend the constitution of the State of New York has already been presented to the legislature. It ought to be passed by both houses, that the people may have the opportunity to express their judgment upon the point. A similar resolution was offered in the senate last winter, but rejected by a strictly Democratic party vote. Every Republican voted for it, and every Democrat against it. The present legislature is largely Republican, and we earnestly hope that it will have the courage to submit this question to the people. There is urgent need for the correction of gross abuses existing in this state, especially in the City of New York. Within the last three years the grants of public money and property in aid of Roman Catholicism in New York City have amounted to the enormous sum of **$1,387,624.81**, which is a much larger sum than the grants to all the other sects put together. In 1870 seventy-three private institutions, under the control of religious sects, received from the city $688,684.86, of which amount $641,433 went to Roman Catholic institutions. In the same year one hundred and sixteen similar institutions, located in other cities of the state, received $255,054.84, and of this sum $240,382.59 went to one hundred and ten Roman Catholic institutions.

These startling figures, compiled by the New York City Council of Political Reform, suggest their own comment. The Catholics have taken the lion's share of state subsidies; and, not satisfied with this, they are now clamoring for a division of the school fund, that they may on a larger scale teach Catholicism at the public expense. Our main objection is not that Protestants have received less and Catholics more than their share, but that the public money has been given to either class. The whole system of such sectarian bounties is one of virtual plunder upon the taxpayers under the forms of law. The ninety-second section of the New York City charter, as proposed by the Committee of Seventy, left the way open for the continuance of this plunder; and we are glad to observe that the house, in the Committee of the Whole, has expunged this objectionable section, and adopted a resolution declaring that "it shall not be lawful to make any appropriation of the public money or property or loan the credit of the City of New York in aid of any private, sectarian, or denominational school that is not under the control and management of the Board of Public Instruction and subject to the general laws of the state relating to public schools." Democrats will administer the local government of the City of New York; and all their antecedents lead to the conclusion that, if they have the power to do so, they will *fee* the Catholic vote by largesses, at the city's expense. This is a part of their political strategy, and also one of the reasons why New York Catholics are so generally Democrats. Let the power, so certain to be abused, be wholly denied. New York City has already had quite enough of "Ring" rule, sustained by a patronized Catholic vote.

THE LAODICEAN.

THE boundaries of his country are no longer marked on the maps of the world. Ancient names and charts drawn for Sunday-school use still preserve its name; but it is only as a landmark of the past. Geographically, Laodicea has ceased to exist.

But the Laodicean is independent of geographical centers. He seems as immortal as the Wandering Jew, and surely he must be as unhappy. Homeless, loveless, bloodless, joyless, he drifts on the waters, tosses on the winds. We know him wherever we see him. We know his work wherever we come upon it. Art, science, ethics, economies, whatever he touches, he dwarfs and chills by his eternal negation, indifferentism, and blindness.

"I would that thou wert either cold or hot." "Because thou art neither cold nor hot I will spew thee out of my mouth" was the verdict pronounced against him eighteen centuries ago. To-day echoes the impatient protest; but as vainly now as then, as hopeless in New York as in Patmos, to cry out against them who are sure that they "have need of nothing."

If there were but one single known antidote to Laodicean; one preventive of his mischief, one revenge for his impudence! But he seems to combine in his own monstrous person all methods of defense known to animals. The chameleon can change his colors; the porcupine throw his quills; for the rhinoceros there is skin, for the armadillo mail, and for the *Mephitis Americana* a volatile essence. The Laodicean can outdo them all, each on his own ground and with his own weapon. Never yet was the Laodicean found stretched dead of honest death in open field. When you thought you had him under your foot, and your good sword standing out a hand's breadth beyond his head, lo! it was another man you had slain, and the Laodicean stood by, accusing you of murder!

Again, if there were but one place, one shelter, which he might not invade. But there is not. No fireside but is in danger of him. No pursuit but is infested by him. No good thing but is hindered, no bad thing but is helped, by his lifeless breath.

In homes it is he who makes life dull, wearisome, insufferable. His monotone of carping praise wears out nerves and breaks hearts. Women and little children droop and die if they are condemned to dwell by his side. Then how well he discourses on the pros and cons of their diseases, and the innumerable reasons why they could not live. How conspicuously he parades his prophecy, and his grief at its fulfillment. Ah! there is marvelous art in the Laodicean.

But it is in literature that the Laodicean revels, if the bloodless can properly be said to revel anywhere.

The Laodicean is a critic — not in the true sense of the word, but in the popular one. How should he ever be pleased since truth has no gradations? What is he to do with humanity at white heat? Who is to see to it, in midst of matters of life and death, that the thermometer is kept just right for the Laodicean?

Hence he is uncomfortable most of the time. No builder builds, no singer sings, no man writes, and no man acts precisely as the Laodicean would have him, precisely as the Laodicean would have acted in his place. Then the Laodicean lifts up his voice and interrupts the currents of affairs with his wonder and disgust.

"It is impossible to conceive," he says, "what motives can have led to such conduct. We would not venture to predict the extent of the disasters which may result."

If it is a work of art of which he speaks, he says: "For our part, we find this work insupportable, though there may be persons, of whose nature and antecedents we are ignorant, who will find it in some sort repaying; and perhaps we ourselves ought to confess to having experienced one or two novel sensations of agreeable surprise in connection with it."

Honest and simple-minded readers wade through pages of this sort of high-toned, distinct, analytic criticism. They are left at the end in much the same frame of mind as Alice was in Looking-glass World, after hearing the admirable ballad of "Jabberwocky," beginning,

> "'Twas brillig and the slithy toves
> Did gyre and gimble in the wabe;
> All mimsy were the borogoves,
> And the mome raths out srabe."

"Somehow it seems to fill my head with ideas, only I don't exactly know what they are," said Alice.

But the Laodicean in literature is apt to hunt in couples. Back of the critic sits the editor. Give the Laodicean a journal, and he is as happy as his nature permits. The journal "*c'est moi!*" Sure enough, and worse luck for the journal.

Party after party, measure after measure, trusts itself and its interests to the Laodicean. Party after party, measure after measure, the Laodicean throws them overboard. What is the Laodicean's journalistic ambition? Has he such a weakness? Is there any one spot which he prefers over any other spot? any one thing which he would rather be than any other thing? It does look a little as if he sometimes thought that all good editors when they died went to be devils in the *Saturday Review* office; but of even that "it would not do to be too sure." But it is in a measure waste work to talk about the Laodicean and his following. The terse words of the grand old Scripture cannot be improved on. Let us take comfort in borrowing those, and calling out as vehemently as the apostle called:

"Because thou sayest: I am rich and increased with goods and have need of nothing, and knowest not that thou art wretched and miserable and poor and blind and naked, we counsel thee to buy gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich; and white raiment, that thou mayest be clothed, and that the shame of thy nakedness do not appear; and *anoint thine eyes with eye-salve, that thou mayest see!*"

Editorial Notes.

THE delegates from Maine to the next National Republican Convention have adopted a resolution recommending General Grant and Schuyler Colfax as the first choice of Maine Republicans. The Republican State Central Committee of Ohio have called a state convention to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention in June. The committee adopted a resolution "expressing the hope that the entire Republican party would unite on the renomination of General Grant." The delegates from Georgia, appointed some time since, have been expressly instructed to vote for General Grant as "the first, last, and only choice" of the Republicans in that state. The Republican State Convention of Connecticut strongly indorsed General Grant, and appointed a delegation to the June Convention known to be unanimously in favor of his renomination. The anti-Grant Republicans, who are now straining every nerve to prevent this result, do not seem to make any adverse impression upon the great body of the Republican party. Any intelligent man, unbiased by personal considerations, can readily see that the clamor of politicians against General Grant goes for but little with the people. The same sort of clamor was tried against Abraham Lincoln, in 1864; and it had no effect upon the popular judgment. The people believed in President Lincoln, and they were determined to show their faith by their works. They now believe in Ulysses S. Grant as an honest, patriotic, and wise executive head of the Government. They have the evidence to this effect in the character and success of his administration; and this is the reason why they propose to re-elect him for a second term. Those politicians, comparatively few in number, who are so intense and even personal in their opposition to him, ought by this time to see that the Republican party has no idea of following their lead. The wisest thing for them is to suspend this opposition, and acquiesce in what is the undoubted judgment of the many. They must ultimately do this or take the ground of *bolting*; and the sooner they do it, if they mean to do it at all, the better for themselves and for the great interests which are represented by the Republican party. They ought to heed its voice and respect its preference, whatever may be their own private opinions or wishes. We cannot think that Senator Sumner really desires a Republican defeat at the next Presidential election; yet his personal antipathy to General Grant is leading him wonderfully astray, if he wishes to secure a Republican victory in the approching contest. It is high time for him carefully to review his own position, and especially to see whither it is tending.

THE Springfield *Republican* says: "If General Grant is nominated at Philadelphia there will be organized at Cincinnati an opposition party, under the lead of liberal and reform Republicans, that will stoutly dispute his re-election, and certainly divide the Republican party. If he is not nominated, the opposition movement, based now almost wholly on the idea of defeating his renomination, will receive a staggering blow, and be forced to seek, in great measure, new issues, new materials, and new motives. For the purposes of this campaign it will be practically destroyed." All this may be true; yet it means, if it means anything, that the condition upon which the so-called "liberal and reform Republicans" will adhere to the Republican party, is that, in respect to *one man*, they shall have the privilege of deciding who shall *not* be its nominee for the next Presidency. On this one point their decree must rule the party, even though the great body of Republicans think General Grant to be the man who of all others ought to be nominated. Nominate him, and then look out for "an opposition party, under the lead of liberal and reform Republicans," that will seek to defeat his re-election. Drop him, and these Republicans will wheel into line. This is the plain logic of the situation; yet it is hardly possible to conceive a weaker argument. We have always supposed that, in reference to the selection of candidates, the preference of the majority was the rule with political parties, and that when this is ascertained in the proper manner the minority might fairly be expected to acquiesce. The *Republican*, however, gives notice that this rule will be reversed in the event that General Grant should be nominated by the Philadelphia Convention. This new doctrine is a virtual menace beforehand, to which the Republican party should not give heed for one moment. If, in the choice of its standard-bearers, it must bow to the *ipse dixit* of the minority, in order to prevent a *bolt*, then let the bolt come. No political party can live upon any such principle. The argument against General Grant is in the state of *articulo mortis* when it is compelled to stake its success upon such a theory.

WHILE the debate was going on in the Senate about the sale of firearms to the French Government, a demand was made that the matter be deferred, in order that the appropriation bills might be considered; on which Mr. Carpenter remarked that, if the Administration and the Republican party were to be blown up, there would be no need to make any trouble about appropriation bills. It is to be hoped that this remark was intended to be facetious, though it sounds a little too much like one of those true words which are often spoken in jest. There is always a disposition in Congress during the session preceding a presidential canvass to judge every measure simply by its effect upon the presidential question. The opposition members are constantly on the lookout for flaws, or what may be perverted to seem such, in the record of the prospective candidate or his party; and, on the other side, there is a nervous and ridiculous anxiety to make, by fair means or foul, party capital for the campaign. It is a pitiful business; and we are ashamed to see so many good men giving all their strength to it. If the Republicans in Congress will address themselves faithfully and honestly to the work of legislation before them, and will let the next election take care of itself, they will accomplish more for their party than if they waste the session in political intrigues. We expect to see the present Administration continued in office; yet we have no doubt that the country would survive if the Republican party were blown up, and that it would be quite worth while, if such a contingency were imminent, to pay considerable attention to the appropriation bills.

THE Standards of the Presbyterian Church are made up of the Confession of Faith, the the Larger and Smaller Catechism, the Form of Government, and the Book of Discipline. The first formulates the doctrines of the church; the second expounds, illustrates, and popularizes these doctrines in the form of questions and answers; the third provides for the existence of judicatories, and defines their general powers and duties; and the fourth points out the method in which these powers are to be used for the purposes of discipline and church purification. The powers are not plenary, but chartered, and in their exercise always limited by the method prescribed. No judicatory can inflict a censure great or small, upon any member of the church, for any act under the title of an offense, or upon any inferior judicatory for a similar reason, without exercising the power in accordance with the rules prescribed. The Standards know nothing about offenses that can be censured except by these rules. This is Presbyterianism; and any departure therefrom is ecclesiastical usurpation. Had the Presbytery of Brooklyn censured Dr. Cuyler or his session for doing that which the Standards do not make an offense, and without conforming its action to the method prescribed in the Book of Discipline, it would have been the offender, and deserved the stern rebuke of the next higher judicatory. The essay of the Rev. Francis L. Patten which appeared in the New York *Evangelist* of last week, declaring a kind of Presbyterianism wholly unknown to the Standards of the Church. Let his views be adopted, and then church judicatories may do almost anything which they are not forbidden to do. The truth, however, is that the powers granted and the methods of their exercise, as specified in the Standards, are a prohibition of all other powers and all other methods of exercising powers. Presbyterianism, upon any other construction, would supply no protection against oppression by its own judicatories.

DR. CUTLER and Sarah J. Smiley will go into ecclesiastical history. This case of woman preaching will open the way to a long discussion, and, we hope, to a larger liberty. Our opinion has long been, if a man or a woman have anything to say which people want to hear, and will say it decently, let them be heard. We have watched with not a little interest to see how the Presbyterian papers would treat the matter. We confess that we are considerably amused at the cautious way in which most of these papers approach the subject. The well-balanced *Evangelist* prints Dr. Cuyler's argument in full, and counterweights it with a very full discussion by Mr. Patten; but says not an editorial word on either side. The Chicago *Interior* is equally silent, not having made up its mind which way to jump, whether into the arms of its old friend, Dr. Cuyler, or into those of the young professor just coming to the Chicago Presbyterian Seminary. The *Herald and Presbyter*, of Cincinnati, also says nothing on either side; but it uses up a column in saying it. The *Presbyterian*, of Philadelphia, is equally non-committal. Indeed, the only square utterance which we have seen in any Presbyterian paper is in a short paragraph thoroughly endorsing the action of presbyters with which the *Observer* closes its report of the session; and a long and able editorial in the *Presbyterian Banner*, of Pittsburgh, in which Dr. Cuyler's course is vigorously defended. This position in the *Banner* is worthy of more attention, as it was an old school paper, and the public will believe that it is backed by the faculty of Allegheny Seminary. Even those papers which are hardly ready to endorse Dr. Cuyler's action in the case of Miss Smiley are profuse, so far as they have found their tongues at all, in their expressions of confidence in him, and are far from abusing him personally.

As our good friend, Dr. Cuyler, thinks we did him some injustice last week, we gladly give place for the following note from him:

"MESSRS. EDITORS:—To the general public I have spoken my last word in regard to the late action of the Brooklyn Presbytery; but I cannot consent to be misinterpreted in the columns of THE INDEPENDENT, with which I have been identified so long and so pleasantly. Your first 'editorial note' (of Feb. 18th) does me unintentionally an injustice. I have not retracted one line or retreated one inch.

"The only fault business before our Presbytery was the act of the Lafayette-avenue pulpit, and the discussion for two days was upon a proposed resolution of censure (most kindly worded) upon that pulpit. When that resolution was withdrawn I had nothing further to say. I knew very well that a majority of my esteemed co-presbyters held strongly the opinions expressed in the 'Pastoral Letter' of the General Assembly of 1832; and they had a perfect right to '*enjoin*' upon our churches a 'strict regard' to that 'Letter.' But I also knew full well that, while a 'Pastoral Letter' of a General Assembly carries the great weight of an august *opinion*, it has not the slightest semblance of authority as ecclesiastical *law*. Neither my veteran church elder nor myself voted for the final resolution of our Presbytery, because we could not vote in good conscience for what we did not believe. As my brethren found no *church law* against

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its churches "strict regard" to this ancient
disverance.

....We hope Kate W. Hamilton, and all
the readers of her very pretty story, will par-
don the accident to the stereotype plate of
our third page, which utterly obliterated
about ten lines. We attempted to replace
the plate; but it was, unfortunately, too late
to do so. Accidents will happen. Excuse
this one.

....The health of the Rev. William R.
Alger, of Boston, is improving. He sleeps well
eight hours out of twenty-four, eats heartily,
reads and walks out, and is sufficiently re-
covered to understand his delusions and to
battle with every tendency to a fit of delusion
that makes itself apparent.

....The Secretary of the American Colo-
nization Society cautions the public in the
papers against a colored man named Lloyd,
"for twenty years a lecturer, adventurer,
and beggar." "A man of dark com-
plexion, light in weight, fluent in speech,
and, *when sober*, winning in manners."

....Harvard College has elected Ezra Ab-
bot, LL.D., professor of New Testament
criticism and interpretation. He is the only
man in the country whose erudition in that
department deserves to be compared with
that of Tregelles and Scrivener, in England,
or Tischendorf, in Germany.

....The London *Times* has been deceived
by a bogus new Mosbite stone, purporting to
have been found at Medeba, and to record an
inscription of the age of Moses.

Religious Intelligence.

THE Swiss are discussing amendments to
their Constitution, and they find some trouble
in readjusting the relations of church and
state. Heretofore these relations have, with
two exceptions, been left wholly to the
several cantons. In a confederation where
some cantons are almost wholly Protestant,
others almost wholly Catholic, and others
about evenly divided between the two forms
of faith, it was plainly impossible for the na-
tional government to make any definite rules
for the control of religious matters. The
only reference in the Federal Constitution to
religious questions were a provision that no
secular disability should be imposed on
either Protestants or Catholics in any of the
cantons, a prohibition of the Order of
Jesuits throughout the whole extent of the
Confederation, and a clause making
the clergy of both churches ineligible to the
National Council. It was proposed to strike
out this last clause; but the proposition was
violently opposed by the wise Protestants,
and it has been rejected. The question of re-
ligion in schools was also discussed with
much warmth. Heretofore education has
been left to the care of the cantons; but
some provision has now been made for the
establishment by the Confederation of schools
of the higher class, and a large minority of
the Council insisted that no person belong-
ing to any religious order should be em-
ployed as a teacher. This prohibition was
not enacted; but the Council added
to the educational bill a provision
which makes the article against the
Jesuits yet more stringent, forbidding the
interference in educational matters of any
class of men who could be suspected of
Jesuitry. The significant feature of these
discussions was the greatly increased hostili-
ty of the Protestants to the Catholics. This
hostility appears in some instances to be
narrow and unreasoning; yet it is the legiti-
mate outgrowth of the Vatican Council, and
of the series of acts by which the Ultramon-
tane party has arrayed itself against the civi-
lization of the nineteenth century. We could
not blame the Protestant friends in the Swiss
Council were a little more moderate and fair;
but, when we remember with whom they are
dealing, we can hardly blame their severity.

....Here are a few scraps of news from the
Old Catholic controversy in Europe, which
have not, we believe, appeared in THE INDE-
PENDENT. Dr. Doellinger and Dr. Reinkens
have been preparing a course of six lectures
on the Reform.....The establishment of Old
Catholic congregations goes on slowly but
surely. The congregation of Kaiserslautern,
in the Palatinate, being shut out from their
own church, asked the Protestants to lend
them theirs; and the presbytery consented.
....In Hungary the primate has excommuni-
cated Dr. Hazale, professor of biblical ex-
egesis in the University of Pesth, who, as
editor of a newspaper, *The Free Church*, has
been advocating the cause of the Old Catho-
olics....The Berlin Town Council has recom-
mended "that instruction should be freed
from all denominational basis, by which it
would be understood that regard to religious
belief in the appointment of teachers would
cease, the teaching of religion being handed
over to teachers of the various creeds in
special departments."....A Batavian corre-
spondent gives the following account of a
recent event at Amberg:

"Vast interest and agitation has been pro-
duced by the burial of an old Catholic, Xavier
Zunner, at Amberg, on New Years. Dying
in the old Catholic faith, the Episcopal or-
dinariat of Ratisbon had ordered that he
should be refused religious burial; but the
magistrate of Amberg applied at once to the
District Government at Ratisbon, receiving
by telegraph the decision of the Royal Gov-
ernment: first, that the deceased was to be
considered as a Catholic; second, a Catholic
church in Amberg must be opened for the
usual services, to be performed by Dr.
Friedrich, or other clergyman called in by

he relatives; third, the passing bell of the
parish church must be tolled during the
burial; fourth, in case of refusal of one or
ther of the above, force must be used; fifth,
postponement of the execution of this
solumnce must not take place. Armed with
his, the magistrate immediately opened the
hospital church for the Old Catholic burial,
and the sad ceremony took place under the
very eyes of the infallibilistic friends of the
church. An immense procession followed
the deceased to the last resting-place. Not
only were the citizens present, but many
government officials and officers and very
many women. Dr. Friederich delivered a
beautiful funeral address, expressing his con-
viction that Zunner had died in the true re-
ligion. His words created a deep and lasting
impression. The Ultramontane Amberg
Volks Zeitung came out the next day with a
call for a mass meeting of the Amberg Cath-
olics, for the purpose of protesting against
the measure taken by the Government. The
paper was at once confiscated."

....The following is the official report
given to his church by Dr. Cuyler of the
doings of the Presbytery anent the preaching
of a woman in his pulpit:

"It is due to you, my beloved people, that
I should announce to you officially the result
of the late special meeting of the Presbytery
of Brooklyn. The Presbytery met to decide
the question, and unanimously to rule in regard
to the preaching by a woman in Lafayette
Avenue church."

Your pastor defended his conscientious
course in this matter on three grounds: (1.)
The act was done in the exercise of a Christian
fellowship with true believers, and for the
purpose of rescuing immortal souls. (2.)
It was not forbidden in our Presbyterian
Book of Government. (3.) The act was not,
in my judgment, one in the judgment of mil-
lions of God's true people, forbidden by the
inspired Word. After nearly two days of
animated, courteous, and faithful discussion
of a proposed resolution of censure upon
your pastor, that resolution was finally with-
drawn. It is a matter for sincere congratula-
tion that this proposition to censure was thus
quietly dropped. For we as a church are
agreed all necessity for waging a contest to
prove what we should regard as an invasion
of our liberty in Christ. And the fair name
of Presbyterianism is relieved from what, in
the judgment of many, might have been re-
garded as a reproach.

"The meeting of the Presbytery was in no
technical sense a judicial trial of your pastor.
It was an official inquiry into the facts and
the reasons of an official act. These facts
and the reasons for the act will contribute
their share toward the fuller understanding
of the questions involved throughout our
whole Presbyterian communion. Much good
may grow out of this widely-spread discus-
sion.

"I only remains for me to assure you how
gratefully grateful I am for the cordial support
given to me by my own beloved flock. I
gladly acknowledge, too, the frank and cour-
teous spirit in which my brethren of the
Presbytery conducted their animated discus-
sions. If it were possible, I would love to
give a cordial hand-grasp to the many emi-
nent and useful ministers of Jesus Christ in
our denomination who have sent to me mes-
sages of their heartiest approval of your pas-
tor's course.

"With this statement to you, my dear peo-
ple, formulated at the necessity of any further
utterance from my lips or pen. Having defend-
ed before my co-presbyters and the Christian
community the act which, in all good con-
science, I had done; having corrected cer-
tain misrepresentations through the public
press, I now leave this whole matter in the
calm and considerate judgment of all 'who
love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and
truth.' The day is fast speeding on when
the whole blood-hounded Church of God shall
recognize this sound and wise principle: 'In
essentials of faith, unity; in non-essentials,
liberty; in all things, charity.'"

....The Rev. T. J. Mellish writes to the
Baptist Union an account of the Baptist or
immersionist group of denominations in the
East. The "Regulars Baptists" are, of
course, the largest sect, numbering in the
Mississippi Valley something over half a
million communicants. The Disciples, some-
times called the Campbellites, are, however,
nearly as numerous, having upon their lists
between three and four hundred thousand
members. They have grown very rapidly,
considering that their denomination is only
forty years old, and they are full of mission-
ary zeal. Besides these two large denomina-
tions, there are many thousands of other
Baptists, rejoicing in such names as "Free-
Will," "Church of God," "Christians," "Old
School," etc. Overtures toward fellow-
ship have lately passed between some
of these denominations; the Regulars
have exchanged courtesies and delega-
tions with the Freewill Baptists and
with the Disciples. This is excellent so
far as it goes; but there is yet much oppo-
sition to be overcome before the rival sects
will be brought into complete unity. The
main difference between the Regulars and
the Disciples is that the latter connect the
efficacy of sins with the act of immersion,
while the Regulars call the Disciples to task
for the exaggerate the necessity of immer-
sion. In this respect there is a party among
the Regulars calling themselves Landmarkers,
who differ with them but slightly. "The
Landmarkers do not connect the forgiveness
of sins with immersion; but they do say that
no man cannot be a disciple of Christ unless
he be immersed, and that he is not in the body
of Christ at all unless he has been baptized
by a regular Baptist minister into the com-
munion of a regular Baptist church. As
facts that are nearest alike are always the
most violent in their opposition, these Land-
markers are, of course, always fighting the
Disciples; and, if any union ever takes place
between the Baptists and any other denomi-
nation, it will probably result in the sepa-
ration from the united body of these can-
kerous Landmarkers.

....The Rev. Dr. Brock, of Bloomsbury
Chapel—a minister whose relations to the
Baptist denomination in London have been
important as those of Dr. Thompson to
the Congregationalists of this neighbor-
hood—has resigned his pastoral charge. The
Freeman glances at the growth of its denom-
ination in London during the quarter cen-
tury of Dr. Brock's pastorate; and finds that
not only have the numbers and size and in-
fluence of the Baptist congregations greatly
increased, but that the ministers occupy a
much higher relative position in the commu-
nity than they formerly did. In its notice of
the resignation the *Freeman* pays Dr. Brock
the following high tribute, and what we
know of the man leads us to believe that it
is well deserved:

"We may be permitted to suggest that
a great secret of Dr. Brock's success has
been his remarkable combination of straight-
forward honesty of purpose, with discretion,
intellectual vigor and culture with simple
faith, and of the *teachomatic* of a man 'in
Christ' with a perfectly fresh and unsophis-
ticated delight in his work. The best praise
we can give him is, that out of the pulpit no
one would take him for a parson, though
every one would recognize in him a true fol-
lower of Christ; but in the pulpit no one
would take him for anything else than one
best and eloquent preacher, and in or out
the pulpit he has invariably proved him-
self considerate and devoted pastor. We
congratulate our denomination on the
that so many of our ministers are men
the stamp of Dr. Brock—more Christian
personic, more citizens of the world
reclases of the study."

....The Rev. Stephen Morgan, of Cheviot,
Cincinnati, who was arrested for steal-
books from the public library of Cincin-
, was found guilty, and sentenced to pay
ne of $25; but the judge remitted the
and permitted him to go. Mr. Camp-
the prosecuting attorney, stated the
very humanely:

The taking of books from a public libra-
and pawning them would be theft of a
mean character; the taking of them
the train-dances like the present I re-
as somewhat different. The illegal
ng of these books for the purpose of
ding his studies, while almost every doi-
of the small salary paid was given to sup-
an aged and indigent mother, does not
under the most reprehensible of these
es. Prosecution is usually regarded as
ons having but little heart; but, if I make
istakes, I would rather it would be on
side of mercy than justice. Even if I
ainst a strong public opinion."

ng escaped from the police court, Mr.
gan was arraigned by a council of Bap-
churches. He expressed penitence, and
council forgave him; but censured him
ply, and sentenced him to receive a rep-
and before his congregation. His ordi-
n is deferred to give him a probation.
required to replace with new books all
s taken from the library by him. He
continue to preach to his congregation.

....The Catholic newspapers announce
papers left by Count Montalambert con-
the most unequivocal proof of his re-
to submit to the decisions of the Vati-
Council, whatever they might be. "In-
ning communications" with regard to
matter will, we are told, shortly be
ished. It is difficult to believe that
Montalembert deliberately resolved
he died to stultify himself; and we
take the liberty of doubting these "in-
ning communications." Forgery is, un-
ly, a trick to which the Papal theolo-
are trained; and we should require bet-
evidence than we shall ever have that
discovered documents are genuine.
the way, *The Tablet* and the *Catholic*
ld have not yet answered our question
the forger in "The Sister's Story,"
ed in the last number of the *New En-*
. Here is a volume having the ap-

pr int of the Catholic Publication Society, and
containing what appears to be a monstrous
forgery. We want to know whether *The
Tablet* endorses it or not. When we get a
fair answer on this subject, we shall be pre-
pared to examine with a little less suspicion
the newly-discovered proofs of Montalem-
bert's posthumous submission.

....We do not know that these statistics
are entirely fresh; but, if not, they will do to
"warm over":

"Out of seventy-three private charitable
institutions located in New York City, under
control of religious denominations, receiving
public aid to the aggregate amount of $688,-
084, fifty-five are Roman Catholic, to which the
appropriations amount to the enormous pro-
portion of $641,433, leaving only about $47,000
to the Protestant institutions, of which the
Protestant Episcopal receive the largest share,
namely, $20,510. It also appears that out of the
one hundred and sixteen private charitable
institutions in other cities of the state, under
control of religious denominations, and re-
ceiving state aid, one hundred and ten Roman
Catholics obtain as appropriation $340,333 of
the whole amount ($350,054), leaving the
Protestant institutions about $15,000, of
which the Baptists obtain the largest share—
$7,311. In New York City one hundred and
twelve Roman Catholic church schools, with
fifty-two thousand pupils, are aided by the
state, while of the Protestant sects there are
only sixteen schools, with about six thousand
pupils, thus aided, of which the Episcopal
embrace four thousand six hundred and fifty.
One Catholic institution, the Protectory for
Destitute Children, obtained last year $240,-
000 from the state.

....Work on the Roman Catholic Cathedral
on Fifth Avenue is suspended for the winter,
except in the marble quarries, where the stone
is being prepared. There are two of these
quarries—one in Pleasantville, N. Y., and one
in Lee, Mass. The corner-stone of this
structure was laid in 1858, and the work was
slowly carried on for three years, when it
was suspended, in consequence of the war.
In 1867 it was resumed, and has since been
carried on with vigor. The front has now
reached a hight of sixty-five feet from the
ground, the walls of the side aisles have been
carried up to the cornice, and part of the
battlements are completed. All the interior
columns are also completed and set, and the
nave arches over them are finished. About
half the work is now done, and the building
will probably be roofed in within three years.
The estimated cost is $2,000,000, including
that of the spires, which may not be erected
until long after the completion of the rest
of the cathedral.

....The *Pensamento*, of Madrid, announces
that the pastor of a Protestant church in that
city has "reverted" to Rome. On the 7th
of January he and three other persons
attached to his ministry publicly and sol-
emnly abjured their past errors, and made
their profession of faith, promising to submit
humbly to the doctrine of the Church and to
the teaching of her visible head. The church
was decked out most sumptuously, and the
ceremony was presided over by the Bishop
of Madrid, the Patriarch of the Indias, and the
Bishop of Havana. The church was
crowded by the people, and several of the
most illustrious men of Catholic Spain testi-
fied to their faith by their presence. This
retiring wave in a hopeful reform in Madrid
is discouraging; but it may be well to wait
for reports from other sources before making
up a judgment upon it.

....The average age of American clergy-
men who died last year was a fraction over
61 years. Out of (236) two hundred and
thirty-six whose deaths and ages were cor-
rectly reported, 7 had passed the age of 90, 29
were between 80 and 90, 46 were between 70
and 80, 49 were between 60 and 70, 51 were
between 50 and 60, 28 were between 40 and
50, 23 were between 30 and 40, and 9 were
between 20 and 30. According to last year's
statistics, as given by THE INDEPENDENT,
none were reported as having passed 90;
but the average age, 61, was the same.
This remarkably high average justifies the
wisdom of one or two of our life insur-
ance companies which insure clergy-
men at a somewhat lower premium than
members of other professions, not on any
ground of charity, but as a purely business
venture.

....We are glad to report that Rev. Henry
Powers, late of Elm-street church, in Brook-
lyn, has had remarkable success in his Sab-
bath-evening services in the Academy of
Music. That immense hall has been crowded
with attendants, and hundreds have left
every night for lack of room. Mr. Powers
has been assisted by leading clergymen (in-
cluding Miss Smiley) of different denomina-
tions. A report has been circulated that he
has forsaken the Congregational body, seek-
ing a wider fellowship. This is a mistake, as
he is still in connection and sympathy with
them. He does, however, recognize the fact
that among both Unitarians and Universalists
there are good Christians, well grounded in
the substantial truths of the Evangelical
faith; and such men he freely invites to help
him in his services, and we certainly shall
not blame him for so doing.

....It seems incredible, but it is confident-
ly stated that the first Protestant baptism of
an infant that ever occurred in the Island of
Cuba took place about three weeks ago. The
child belonged to the family of an overseer
on a plantation eight miles from Havana, and
the officiating clergyman was Rev. Edward
Kenney, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.
Mr. Kenney has been sent to Cuba as a mis-
sionary, and has held services to large con-
gregations on board of different men-of-war
or at the hotels. Steps are taking to build
or rent a chapel, and a few Cubans and Span-
iards are desirous of joining the new church,
will be made up chiefly of foreign residents.
A Jewish circumcision in Mexico is recorded
as something new.

....A revival of great power is in progress
in the Methodist church in Hempstead, L.I.,
under the care of the Rev. George Lansing
Taylor. There had been much religious in-
terest in the church during all the autumn;
but since the Week of Prayer the work has
deepened and extended, so that more than
130 persons have professed conversion since
Jan. 14th. Sabbath before last 85 persons
were received to the communion of the
church. Meetings are still held every eve-
ning in the week, with unabated interest.

....The Chicago *Pulpit* tells of the frater-
nization of sects brought about by the late
fire. A Jewish and a Presbyterian congre-
gation use alternately the Second Presby-
terian church. The Universalists, by cour-
tesy of a Jewish congregation, worship in a
synagogue. An Episcopalian and a Presby-
terian audience each assemble on Sunday
where upon other days the minstrels and
drama hold away.

....The report that the Pope had con-
sented, in consideration of certain conces-
sions by the Russian Goverament, to the use
of the Russian language in religious services
in Poland, is explained by the Catholic papers
to mean simply that he has authorized the
Polish priests to preach and to teach the
catechism in the Russian language.

....We are happy to correct an error into
which we fell last week, in stating that Rev.
S. H. Giesy, D.D., had left the Lutheran for
the Episcopal Church. It was the German
Reformed Church that he recently aban-
doned.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, February 17th, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

THE Senate has adjourned over to Mon-
day, without closing the debate on the
Sumner resolution calling for an investi-
gation of the sale of arms and ammuni-
tion during the French German war. To
tell the truth, the debate has drifted into a
political controversy. Instead of arguing
the propriety of investigation, senators are
discussing the propriety of renominating
General Grant. This result is due partly
to Mr. Sumner, who made an elaborate
speech when he offered his resolution. If
he had been content with a ten-minutes
statement, announcing to the Senate his
willingness to forego all debate till after
the investigation, I have no doubt that
his proposition would have been agreed to
without much difficulty—perhaps without
an hour's discussion. His elaborate pre-
sentment of the case led to a reply, and
after the first day the controversy floated
far out of sight of the starting-point; and
now there is a fair prospect of a week's
debate on Gen. Grant and his fitness for
the office he holds.

It is alleged by the friends of the Presi-
dent that the Sumner resolution was in-
tended solely as an attack upon the Admin-
istration, and to destroy Gen. Grant's
chance at the Philadelphia Convention. Mr.
Sumner denies this; but claims that it is
the duty of every independent senator to
demand the investigation of any official
suspected of unjustifiable conduct.

So far the debate has failed to show that
the Administration has been guilty of any
infraction of law; the proposed investiga-
tion, however, may elicit unpleasant facts.
In Opposition circles here it is claimed
that the Administration was not suf-
ficiently prudent in its sale of arms
during the terrible European conflict;
that, after the War Department had re-
fused to sell arms to Remington, the
known agent of France, it should have
taken care not to sell to Reming-
ton's agents. Rumors are current, also,
that one or two army officers, belong-
ing to what is called "the military ring,"
were interested in the large sale of arms
to the French Government. In regard to
the first point—the conduct of the Admin-
istration—that is a matter of opinion; and
in regard to the second, not a single fact
has yet been offered to sustain the rumors
and suspicions alluded to. But, if the mat-
ter is to be investigated, why argue it in
advance? This entire Senate debate is
unfair, and should be condemned by im-
partial men throughout the country; for
there are no facts yet before the Senate—
only allegations. Yet the character of the
President, and especially of his friends, is
the subject of the debate.

The fact is that the Senate is the grand
debating society of the nation. It trans-
acts very little business; but it discusses
at enormous length the political questions
of the day. Now, if the debate could be
confined to a dozen senators I could name
—all of them men of eminent ability—it
might not be a bad thing for the country;
but, unfortunately, in each great contro-
versy that arises, the men of small caliber
insist upon taking their part in it, and the
result is that twenty or thirty set speeches
are made, two-thirds of them not being
worth the paper on which they are
printed.

The House is making considerable pro-
gress with the public business. The Ap-
propriation bills will soon be out of the
way, and the Tariff controversy will soon
commence. A little bill, covering only tea
and coffee, is already on the calendar, and
a majority vote can take it up at any time;
and any revenue reformer can move to add
to it pig-iron and Bessamer steel, and then
an axe the House will find itself in the
very thickest of the fight. The better way
is to let the subject rest until the Ways and
Means are ready with a carefully-prepared
measure, covering the entire ground. This
will lead to something like fair and in-
telligent action; but the other course will
result in favoritism and partiality. It
was the friends of protection, however,
who persisted in thrusting the tea and
coffee bill upon the House; and, if it should
result injuriously to their interests, it will
be their own fault.

Among the interesting bills referred in
the House this week is one to appropriate
the surplus of the Chinese indemnity fund
for the education of American and Chi-
nese youth in China. The friends of ed-
ucation, and especially of China, will be
glad to learn that the project of establish-
ing an American college in China has ex-
cellent prospects of success. There would
not be a doubt of the passage of the bill if
the attention of members could be arrest-
ed. I hear of no opposition to it, and the
only danger is the fact that everybody is
full of President-making. Politics over-
ride everything else; and a subject, how-
ever high and noble, which does not con-
nect itself in some way with the presiden-
tial conflict has poor chances of recogni-
tion.

Amnesty and Civil Rights are lost sight
of for the present; but they will have their
turn again by and by. When honorable
senators have time to catch breath, doubt-
less, the old debate will revive. Mr. Sum-
ner has given notice that no Amnesty bill
shall pass the Senate without his Civil
Rights bill as a rider upon it, and it is
thought that he has the ability to make his
promise good. If the House will first pass
a Civil Rights bill, he may consent to the
passage of a bill granting a degree of am-
nesty; but there's the sticking-point. It is
extremely doubtful if the House, though it
has over thirty Republican majority, will
pass a Civil Rights bill. A few of the
Republicans are still in bondage to the
ancient prejudice against colored people,
and they think that Congress has legis-
lated far enough upon the subject.

Senator Brownlow and Representative
Beck have had a disagreeable, and in some
respects disgraceful personal controversy;
but neither the Senate nor the House is
able to prevent these scurrilous "personal
explanations." It was not the fault of the
Vice-President or the Speaker, however;
for they both called the offending mem-
bers to order.

D. W. B.

Publisher's Department.

THE Jubilee Singers of Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn., before leaving for Bos-
ton, will give concerts in New York City,
at Steinway Hall, Friday evening, Feb. 23d
and March 1st; Y. M. C. Association
Hall, Monday evening, Feb. 26th. In
Brooklyn, at Academy of Music, matinee,
Saturday P. M., Feb. 24th; Academy of
Music, Wednesday evening, Feb. 28th.
In Jersey City, Tabernacle, Thursday
evening, Feb. 29th.

These students have undertaken to raise
$20,000, to erect Jubilee Hall for the Uni-
versity at which they are being educated.

TESTIMONIALS:

"They will charm any audience, *sure*.
Our people have been delighted with
them."—HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"I never saw a cultivated Brooklyn as-
semblage so moved and melted under the
magnetism of music before."—THEO. L.
CUYLER, in *N. Y. Tribune*.

"Do you be sure to go and hear them,
no matter what the weather is; you will
be sorry forever if you don't."—JOHN
HENRY, in *Congregationalist*.

"It is the first time that we of the North
have heard the genuine songs of their
race executed with their faith and feeling.
It was a new revelation. In their sim-
plicity they touched chords that are sel-
dom within the reach of the most con-
summate art."—*Hartford Courant*.

Admission to matinee, 50 cts. Children,
25 cts. Reserved seats for concerts, 75 cts.
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats can
be purchased at the place of holding the
concert, during the afternoon, for the four
days preceding each concert; and for all
the concerts, at the rooms of the American
Missionary Association, 59 Reade St., New
York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THOUSANDS of our subscribers who have
ordered our great premium engraving, en-
titled "The First Reading of the Emanci-
pation Proclamation," will be interested in
reading, in another column, the communi-
cation of Mr. F. B. Carpenter, who painted
the wonderful picture from which our en-
graving was copied. That communica-
tion gives many most interesting facts not
known to the public.

Orders are pouring in upon us for this
engraving more rapidly than for any pre-
mium ever before offered by us. Let
those who want it at once comply with
the easy terms upon which they can
promptly obtain it. We positively guar-
antee satisfaction in every case, or the
money will be refunded.

SUCCESS, AND WHY.

THE Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., manu-
facturers of cabinet organs, in order to
meet the requirements of their widely-
increasing business, voted, at their annual
meeting, a few days since, to increase their
capital stock from $300,000 to $400,000.
The new stock was at once taken at a
very large premium, most of it by the
employes of the company. More than
fifty of their foremen of departments and
principal workmen are stockholders,
while nearly all the remainder of the stock
is owned by the directors, three in num-
ber, who have conducted the business
from its small beginning, nearly twenty
years since.

The success of this company illustrates
the wisdom of the adoption of a wise
system generally, and especially the ad-
vantage of many small profits over a few
large ones. Their policy, as is well
known, is to make only the very best
work, and it is also to *sell it cheapest*. The
lowest per centage profit at which they
can afford to sell being ascertained, this
per centage is uniformly added to the
actual cost of production of each style, as
its selling price. Thus the question in
fixing prices is not how much can be got,
but how low a price can be afforded.

The reputation of their work is now so
well established that no endorsement of it
is necessary. Musicians almost univers-
ally agree that no other instruments of the
class have such excellence. Sold at such
low prices, the demand has very rapidly
increased, so that, with utmost exertions
for increased production, they have for
several years been quite unable to sup-
ply it.

With increased production has come,
naturally, increased facilities for manufac-
ture, especially machinery for the con-
struction of the various parts of the in-
struments, by which they are not only
made better, but at less cost. So great is
this advantage that this company can now
afford to sell at less than it would cost a
manufacturer, without their machinery,
to produce similar organs. And they
claim that they are *actually doing this*. By
the system mentioned, as cost has been
reduced, prices have followed, and it is in-
teresting to note and compare their present
prices. They offer four octave organs at
fifty dollars each; five octave double reed
organs—for which one hundred and sixty
dollars is commonly asked for very in-
ferior instruments—for one hundred and
twenty-five dollars; and so through their
great variety of styles, all of which, it
must be remembered, are very best in
quality, as they make no inferior work.
To make the best article, and sell it cheap-
est, is a sure road to success.

DEMAND FOR ENGRAVINGS.

WE ask the indulgence of our friends
who have ordered our splendid Premium
Engravings. The demand for them since
the first of January has been far greater
than ever before—particularly for "The
First Reading of the Emancipation Proc-
lamation" and "Authors of the United
States." Mr. Ritchie, the engraver, is
printing them for us as rapidly as possible,
and we promise to deliver them to our
subscribers as fast as received,—each name
taking its regular turn as registered on our
books.

We have now *given away* more than
fifty thousand of these and other fine steel
engravings, and we believe they have all
given entire satisfaction. At any rate, we
hereby offer to refund the money to any
person who, within ten days after the re-
ceipt of any of these engravings, shall be
in the least dissatisfied. Letters of
thanks are coming to us from all quar-
ters in regard to these extraordinary pre-
miums. There is but one opinion about
them. Every one pronounces them first-
class engravings, that will grow more
valuable year after year. The two large
engravings specially spoken of above are
pronounced equal to anything ever pro-
duced in the country. They cannot be
placed in any parlor, library, or office with-
out attracting the attention of every visitor.
Either of them is worth a score of ordin-
ary trashy pictures which are seen (and
admired, too) in almost every household.
The steel plates of the "Emancipation
Proclamation" and "Authors" cost us $12,-
500, and we expect to print from said
plates and give away as premiums for new
subscribers at least 100,000 engravings be-
fore we come to a stopping place. Those
who order first will be sure to get the
best engravings; although we shall have
the plate "touched up" from time to time,
and deliver none which are not perfect
in every respect. Send us your orders.

MESSRS. DUNHAM & SONS, manufactur-
ers of Pianos, No. 17 Union Square, New
York, have been established 35 years, and
their name has become thoroughly known
throughout the country. Their late im-
provements produce a tone far superior
to anything achieved by any other manu-
facturers. The public are cordially invited
to visit their warerooms.

DRS. STRONG'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE,
Saratoga Springs, New York, is un-
surpassed in the treatment of LUNG,
FEMALE, and CHRONIC Diseases. Turk-
ish, Russian, Electro-Thermal, and
Sulphur Air Baths, Hydropathy, Vacuum-
Treatment, Movement Cure, Calisthenics,
etc. TERMS LOWEST IN WINTER. Send
for circulars, endorsed by Bishop Janes,
Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D.D., and Tayler
Lewis, LL.D.

THE Best and Original Tonic of Iron
Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Cas-
well, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated
Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores
color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews
waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya
gives a natural, healthful tone to the
digestive organs, thereby curing Dyspepsia
in its various forms, Wakefulness, General
Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Man-
ufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD &
Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

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HAVING completed extensive alterations
and largely increased our facilities for
manufacturing, we are now prepared to
fill orders promptly for all kinds of Ladies'
and Children's Fine Shoes, at moderate
prices. J. & J. SLATER, 338 Broadway,
near 14th street.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.—THE ELAS-
TIC TRUSS AND SUPPORTER has superseded
all metal trusses. Suffering from rupture
is needless, as the price is within the means
of all. The ELASTIC ABDOMINAL SUP-
PORTER for females is preferred over all
others. Before buying metal trusses, send
for a descriptive circular to the ELASTIC
TRUSS Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York.

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Tartar are first-class household articles,
and will so prove themselves on trial.
Sold by all first-class grocers. Manufac-
tured by JAMES PYLE, 350 Washington
St., New York.

How to obtain a Collins *Cast* Cast-
Steel Plow for Five Dollars. For infor-
mation address Collins & Co., 212 Water
st., N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPERS! be sure to use Dooley's
Yeast Powder for light, elegant Buck-
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DIED.

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with space for
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with space for
school's name,
No., class, and
writing heading,
with space

The Independent.

LOOKING OUT.

BY B. W. EASTERBROOKS.

The sea has narrowed down about me so
That, captive like, I stand and view the shore.
The distances of dream-land are no more,
And Life's gray limits in the sunset glow
Look fairer than the tinted waves below.

The golden light within the western sky
Does not reflect itself on journeys past.
They are with evening shadows overcast,
And all enveloped in the twilight lie,
Sleeping with surges that have passed me by.

And rocks, that in the long ago loomed out
As grand old ports 'twere all of life to gain,
Now stand like monuments upon the main,
Marking a buried hope, a vanished doubt,
Or mirage that the mist has blotted out.

While others I had looked upon with dread,
And shunned as dangers it were death to near,
Now rise as grand rebukers of my fear,
And in the day's last glory show, instead
Of wreck escaped, a living treasure fled.

If human sight were broader, less entwined
In stubborn grooves, that will not break or bend,
Then were our souls the fuller at the end.
But, seeing only what we chance to find,
We leave the greater blessings far behind.

And, looking at the shore ahead, I know
That many empty barks are anchored there.
My own, though not all cargoless, is bare
Of any treasure I could proudly show
As gained beneath the sun, now lying low.

And so I wonder, as the white-capped foam
Bears me away upon its sobbing breast,
Into the harbor of the waiting west,
Whether our barks shall other oceans roam,
Until they bring a fitting cargo home.

THE SYSTEM OF SPOILS AND THE WEST.

BY HON. JASPER PACKARD,
MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM INDIANA.

THERE are no letters from Washington which I read with greater interest and zest than those of your correspondent "M. C. A." I have always admired their earnest and truthful spirit and their generally correct discrimination. Hence, I was scarcely prepared to read in THE INDEPENDENT of January 25th these very singular sentences:

"The Western members of Congress in a body oppose the very idea of civil service reform. They are passionately devoted to the old 'system of spoils.' Deprive a Western member of the prospect of personal patronage, and you make his election impossible."

In Western phrase, we should say that is "pretty rough" on us. But the worst of it is (and that is why I am writing you this note), it is just as "rough" on our constituents; for, if you say no Western member can be elected without "a prospect of personal patronage"—or, in other words, without offering a bribe to the voter—it is virtually saying that our Western voters are in the market, and are ready to sell out for the "prospect" of office; or, that, at least, enough of them are ready to sell out to prevent the election of any man who does not bid high enough.

With all due respect for Mrs. Ames, I must say she does not know the Western people. I speak but the truth when I say that in no other section of the country has patronage, or the "prospect of patronage," less to do with the election of a member of Congress than in our great, free, and generous Western States. I will go further, and say, as I can most truthfully, that if a candidate in our *rude, uncultured,* and *benighted* Western land would seek defeat and insure it, let him show the people that he is depending on patronage for his election. I can speak for one Western member, who has been elected twice, and to not one person in his district has he ever held out a "prospect of patronage."

It can scarcely be possible that your correspondent has polled the Western members, to know that they "in a body oppose the very idea of civil service reform." My opinion is that when a vote is taken in the House she will find something of an error here. It is true of the West, as of all parts of the country, that there are many who doubt the practicability of some of the rules adopted by the Civil Service Commission, and fear that they will not work any improvement in the service, either in honesty or capacity. But they are willing to give those rules "a fair trial," and will be gratified and relieved from a great burden if they prove successful. There is no greater mistake than to suppose that the patronage gives strength to a candidate or a party. The "power of patronage" is not only a petard to hoist the man that wields it; it is an element of weakness. It makes six enemies for one friend; and, while the six enemies work with the most persistent energy against you, you are obliged to hold back the friend, or the cry goes out that you are the officeholders' candidate, and thus you are weakened on both sides. The patronage in the hands of members of Congress is an immense burden, which the majority of them would gladly relinquish; but it is difficult to throw it off. A member's constituents, whom he knows, and who know him, look to him to give them a small share in the gifts of the Government. This is one of the duties of a member under the present system, for who knows his constituents so well as he; but it is exceedingly burdensome, oppressively annoying, creates enemies, and opens the way to defeat. I think that most of us, I know that some of us, will gladly lay our share of patronage at the feet of the President, if we can discover any system that promises as good results as the present. For one, I hope that the new system adopted by the President will prove to be all that its most sanguine friends hope for it. I know the President is sincere and earnest. He sees the evils of the present system, and he desires to lop them off. His own personal purity and his determination to purify the service have already wrought wonders, and given the country a class of officials of greater honesty and efficiency than we have seen before in the last quarter of a century. But he sees that it is still liable to abuses, which he cannot control without some change. Possibly the results arrived at by the Commission will prove to be the proper remedy. At any rate, the President should be allowed to give it, as he asks, "a fair trial," without let or hindrance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb 16th, 1872.

To we exercise sufficient care about our promises, it is as well to imitate the rigor with which the French push them to their conclusions. We have for years been drawing conclusions from the doctrine that the state has no business to support the church, much to the disgust of a large part of our readers, who are in favor of the doctrine but against its application to the case of the Bible in the schools. Now we wish to add yet a further deduction from the same principle. A state which relieves any religious property from taxation, by so doing virtually increases the taxes on secular property to support its religious institutions. The only argument in favor of the remission is that these religious institutions are helping the morals of the state, which is just the argument for aiding religious schools. If our general principle of separation of church from state is true, it will not break down in the case of church or parsonage property. And yet we believe every state in the Union except California remits the taxes on church property. Of course, it is very pleasant for all of us who have to support our churches not to have to pay taxes on them; but it is much better for us to pay our own bills for the support of religion than to ask the government to do so to the extent of a single silver. And we would hereby record our special protest against a bill lately introduced into the Ohio Senate relieving parsonages from taxation. We might as well ask the state to assume the whole expenses of the Church, which, we think, does not honor herself when she asks to be connected.

Literary Department.

RENAN ON REFORM.*

We think that there are but few thoughtful minded persons who will refuse their sympathy to M. Renan, and to the small class he represents, in their present patriotic grief. If it were only in their patriotic vanity that they were wounded, one could be more indifferent; every Frenchman is naturally sore at his country's defeat. But that would be the last of reasons that we should let our pity outweigh the cooler decisions of our judgment, if we have made up our minds to be glad that the victory settled as it did. To those who aided the defeat by their previous folly or inactivity, the punishment seems but due. But for those who foresaw the danger toward which France was so rapidly drifting; who, while all was apparently prosperous, did their best to arouse their apathetic fellow-countrymen to a sense of the peril they were running, the blow was doubly terrible. They had not seen the full extent of the evil they denounced, nor had they imagined the completeness of the blow that was to fall upon their country.

M. Renan, in his "*Questions contemporaines*," published in 1868, had already indicated some of the more glaring faults of his country; but that his words reached only a few, and were without practical result, is not surprising. The truth was, at the best, unpalatable — perhaps especially so to a Frenchman. His own delicacy and sensitiveness, while they gave him a keener prophetic vision, and made the misfortunes of his country more terrible to him, only made him the less fit to convince those who were blinder and ruggeder than himself. In that volume he particularly dwelt upon the necessity of a sounder educational system in France; and to this matter, among others, he returns in discussing the future of his country. His book attacks the question of reform from wider points of view.

In the first place, he mourns the ruin of one of his former hopes—the possible combination, for the benefit of humanity, of Germany, England, and France. He says that it had been the dream of his life to devote all his powers to the furthering of the intellectual, moral, and political alliance of these three countries, which should thereby constitute a force capable of governing the world—that is to say, of directing it in the way of a liberal civilization. This, which he justly calls a chimera, may seem the fancy of a scholar in his closet, who, in the purity of his own plans and his association only with lofty ideas, imagines all the world to be as free from prejudice as himself. Yet, if it be taken as meaning no more than that each country should see what is good in the other, and not only see the good, but try to imitate it, as far as should be consistent with its own capacities, it is certainly a noble idea, and one far above the usual selfishness of politics. But for the present he sees that hope deferred. Germany appears to him in another light; not as wholly bad, but as the prey of a fierce military spirit. "France," he says,

"did not hear us when we besought it not to struggle against what was inevitable. Germany sneered at us when we recommended moderation in its victory. Let us learn to wait. The laws of history are the justice of God. In the Book of Job, Eliphaz says that he is strong, because he is the one who triumphed and exalted the humble. The philosophy of history agrees with the old poem. . . . A defeat is the expiation of some past glory, and often the pledge of a future victory. Greece and Judea paid their national existence for their exceptional destiny and the honor of having founded instruction for humanity. Italy expiated by two hundred years of nullity the glory of having inaugurated civil life in the Middle Ages, and of having brought about the *Renaissance*. Germany expiated the glory of the Reformation by a long political degradation. Now it is reaping the benefits of the Reformation. France must expiate the Revolution, etc. Perhaps some day it will secure the fruits in the grateful memory of liberated nations."

It is not, however, from such slender reasoning from analogy that he looks for brighter days for France. He analyzes the causes of the trouble, and proposes plans for the future, well knowing that the resurrection of Italy and Germany was not due to the mere lapse of time.

After examining briefly the earlier history of France, and the different revolutions, he comes to the founding of the Second Empire. With that he never felt any congeniality, and he denounces it as the period in which prosperity increased as well as, hand in hand with it, every sort of mediocrity. At heart Renan is an aristocrat; he has no sympathy with that success that is seen only in well-filled money-bags and prosperous business. He does not despise America—he is too fair-minded a man for that; but he clearly sees our besetting sins, our general prosperity and uniform but unbrilliant cultivation, and yearns for something better for France. In his plans for the reform of his country he presents the arguments of an imaginary speaker, who wishes to remold the Frenchman after the pattern of the German—who ignores the difference that race and education have made between one whose main principle is democracy and one who depends for everything upon the state, which it is his only ambition to serve. Such a person is represented as saying:

"There is one thing that democracy will never do—that is, carry on war, scientific warfare, such as Prussia has inaugurated. The time for undisciplined volunteers for freebooters has passed. The time of the brilliant, ignorant, brave, frivolous officers has also passed. War is henceforth a scientific, administrative problem, a complicated work, that a superficial democracy can no more compass than the builder of wooden boats can make an iron-clad frigate. French democracy will never give so much weight to the educated that they will be able to make their authority prevail."

Another, in answer to him, speaks as follows:

"Politics does not discuss imaginary solutions. It is enough that the plan you have traced was that of Prussia to warrant me in saying that it is not that of France. Reforms which presuppose that France discards her democratic prejudices are simply chimerical."

And he goes on to urge liberalism and republicanism upon his country. After this discussion, without drawing any definite conclusion in regard to the form of government, M. Renan proceeds to the treatment of a few questions which are of primary importance, whatever may be the decision that either the nation or its rulers may reach. But, while he declines to settle so important a subject in a few lines, one can see, as we have said, that he has no especial fondness for a republic. For some Americans this may be enough to stigmatize him as a casuistical theorizer and a traitor to his country; but that is a cheap political science that prescribes one cure for every ill. Nothing could have been duller and rather than the general enthusiastic joy of America at the doings of the Fourth of September. Those who defended the Empire were wiser; for they were able, at least, to point out some practical result, which no one could deny, of what they considered the best government in the world. To most Americans that result did not seem to justify the means that were necessary to produce it; but they show a greater inconsequence who are so tickled by a name that they overlook the condition of the country, the mode of thought of the people, the claims of the different classes of a complex society, and announce *a priori* that a republic is the only solution of the ills of France. To the majority a republic

* "LA RÉFORME INTELLECTUELLE ET MORALE. Par ERNEST RENAN, Membre de l'Institut. Paris. 1871.

nearly as possible in accordance with the average experience of every-day existence. Calm and uneventful as is the flow of the narrative, the book is a collection of studies of character, each truthfully and imaginatively conceived, and as lovingly worked up as the most exquisite cabinet picture. The resulting impression of reality produced on the reader's mind is something amazing. After a few days spent in its perusal, the tranquil course of Platt Deutsch daily life—the quaint and characteristic savor of those simple natures; the very features of the level, monotonous, but smiling landscape—seem to have got into one's imagination, and are as portions of personal experience. It is impossible to avoid the haunting conviction that we have lived and walked among these stalwart, quaint, warm-hearted people. Habermann and Brisig, Jung-Jochen and the little Frau Pastorin, and Frida, and Franz, and Pomuchelskopp are all as old acquaintance, with whom we have dealt long and familiarly, and whom, once known, we cannot again surrender. Each has its distinct and delightful individuality; each its separate claim on our love, our laughter, or our tears.

Three qualities unite in Renter to make him one of the very most delightful writers of the age—his quiet humor, exquisite simplicity, and irresistible pathos. Though distinct in our analysis, the three are almost always combined in the actual delineation; and the calmer intellectual appreciation of any given passage is apt to be troubled by opposite yet not inconsistent impulses to smile or weep. Among the thousand instances of this scattered through the book, perhaps no finer and more touching passage could be selected than the death-bed of the aged Kammerath, where the old servant, Daniel Sadenwater, sits by the bedside, polishing the family silver, wiping alternately the well-worn spoons and forks and his own eyes, and wondering who would eat with the old silver next; and, then, when the sad scene is over, and the weeping daughters have left the chamber, "Habermann was left alone with Daniel Sadenwater. He pressed down the eyelids of the dead, and after a little while turned away with a heavy heart; but Daniel sat at the foot of the bed, looking with his quiet face into the still more quiet face of his master, *and he held the fork still in his hand.*"

The author (or authoress) of this translation is apparently young, and more than apparently ignorant of much of the delicacy and minuter idioms of either High or Low German. Notwithstanding many evident faults of the kind, the work is, on the whole, appreciatively rendered; and this version is a book from whose thoughtful perusal we cannot but rise purer, wiser, and happier than before. (J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

—Mr. William Swinton, professor of English literature in the University of California, and the author of several works of established reputation, has now prepared a *Word Analysis*, or "a graded class-book of English derivative words." There is probably no study so distasteful, not to say repulsive, to the average schoolboy or girl, as that of English grammar; and none, as the subject is ordinarily taught, less fruitful of good results. The reason of this is that comparatively few of our teachers of public schools have any knowledge of English grammar except as a barren form of words, and that most of our text-books on the subject are stupidly dry and mechanical. We have, so far, no system of linguistic training that does for the English scholar what Latin and Greek do for the classical. We are aware, of course, that many doubt and others deny that any such system is possible; but we shall not accept that view as finally established until the experiment has been fairly and thoroughly tried. We have been much interested in the little volume before us, as an attempt to put into available form, for use in classes, the materials for making such an experiment. It is not intended to displace formal grammar, but to precede the study of it. The first part of the book deals exclusively with English primitives and derivations from them; and endeavors to teach the principles and processes of word-building by the use of materials that are perfectly familiar. In the second and third parts the same method is used with words that our language has derived from Latin and Greek, on the sound theory that after the process has once become familiar it will be easily applied to all parts of the language. Perhaps the book may best be described in the fewest words as an attempt to introduce pupils to a knowledge of the substance of the English language, rather than of the mere forms; though it necessarily, of course, uses the forms for that purpose. There are some minor points of definition and statement on which we should differ from the author; but, notwithstanding these, we can cordially commend his work as likely to prove both useful and acceptable to intelligent teachers. (Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.)

—*The Great Industries of the United States* is a historical account of the arts and manufactures of this country. The most interesting chapter in the work is, perhaps, that which is devoted to investigating the claims of Prof. S. F. B. Morse to the honor of having invented the magnetic telegraph. Men of science have long known that these claims, though popularly admitted, can hardly be sustained by the facts. Prof. Morse says that he invented the telegraph at sea, in 1832; but the author of the article in question concludes, after investigating this claim, that "as late as 1836 he had no knowledge which would avail him practically in the construction of an electro-magnetic telegraph which would operate over the distance of forty feet." Prof. Henry and the late Mr. Alfred Vail, of New Jersey, says our author, were the legitimate parents of the American electro-magnetic telegraph. He adds that "the complete history of the electro-magnetic telegraph will, when written, be one of the most interesting of books; disclosing, as it must, the machinations of subtle minds, and many strange forgiversations, much false pretense, etc., from sources not generally suspected." It is obvious to the careful reader of this chapter that there is something behind it. The senate of Europe—the electricians particularly, says our author—look with suspicion on Prof. Morse's claims. They have given him less credit for being a man of science than for being a man of nice expedients and of shrewd diplomacy. Now, if ever, is the time for Prof. Morse to vindicate his claim as a discoverer. We hope that the true history of the telegraph may soon be written. Meanwhile, the present author maintains that Prof. Morse was "a sort of providential hyphen, or unwitting magnet, by which Prof. Henry's science became at last united to Mr. Vail's constructive genius." (Hartford: J. B. Burr & Hyde.)

—The first and second numbers of *The Insurance Cyclopædia* have already appeared. The work, when completed, will be a Dictionary of Insurance Terms; a Biographical Summary of the lives of those who have contributed to the development of insurance; a Bibliographical Repertory of all the works written on the subject of insurance and its associated sciences; an Historical Treasury of Insurance; and an Account of the Rise and Progress of Insurance in Europe and in America. Mr. Cornelius Walford, the author of this *Cyclopædia*, deservedly ranks among the first writers of the world on the subject of insurance. Insurance has been the study of his life, and he has devoted years to gathering and arranging materials for this great work. The whole will be presented in alphabetical order, so that when the work is completed it can be conveniently used as a book of reference on any question pertaining to insurance. The first two numbers treat of subjects from *Abacus* to *Annuities on Lives*. The work is published in this country by J. H. & C. M. Goodsell, of the *Spectator*, and in England by Charles and Edwin Layton. Our impression, from an examination of the first two numbers, is that the *Insurance Cyclopædia* will be an exhaustive and elaborate exhibition of the whole subject. We have no hesitation in commending it to our readers as containing the promise of being a very valuable work. About twenty numbers will complete the series.

—*Seed Truths*, by Pharcellus Church, D.D., is a collection of suggestive and stimulating essays upon religious themes. The effort of the writer is to find under the forms of doctrine the essential truths which they cover. Much of the theological discussion which the centuries have brought forth has been confined to the mere drapery of truth. This is an honest and not unsuccessful attempt to seize its substance. Not only with the Ritualists, but also with the literalizing dogmatists, Dr. Church takes issue. His interpretations of the Scripture doctrines in many cases throw new light upon their true meaning, and suggest statements of them by which all their value is retained and much of their literal offensiveness is rejected. We have been especially interested in the chapters entitled "God Born of Man" and "Dying to Live." Not that the mysteries herein touched upon are wholly unveiled (if that were true there were no longer mysteries); but the approach to them is reverent and close, and, to our thinking, by the right way. Dr. Church's book ought to find favor with intelligent laymen; and it is quite certain to be welcomed by thoughtful and spiritual ministers of all denominations, because it exalts the spirit which giveth life above the letter that killeth. (Sheldon & Co.)

—Mr. A. Saeltzer's little treatise on *Acoustics in Connection with Ventilation* has certain faults to which, as our readers know, we are not disposed to give any quarter. It is written in very bad English, and has no index or table of contents. But the interest and the practical importance of the subjects which it discusses give it a certain claim upon the attention of the reader. The author's leading theory is that pure air "guides the path of sound"; and that a badly ventilated room, aside from its unhealthiness, is also the poorest one in which to make one's voice heard. The author gives hints toward the improvement of ventilation, and concludes with remarks upon the heating and ventilating system of the ancients. (N. Y.: D. Van Nostrand.)

—Messrs. Osgood & Co. send us a handsome quarto edition of Mr. Bret Harte's *Luck of Roaring Camp*, and other sketches. Somewhat of pathos, of poetry, of human interest is to be found in the rawest and wildest civilization; and it would seem as if Mr. Harte had so completely used up that material in those admirable stories that nothing available had been left for his many imitators. This volume is printed at the "Aldine Press" of this city, and its mechanical execution is, consequently, excellent. We can hardly speak as well of Mr. Sol Eytinge's illustrative pictures. We say Mr. Eytinge's pictures; for, though this artist has withheld his name, it is announced almost as clearly as in words by the mannered faces that he has drawn upon these pages.

—We have the *Proceedings* of the Third Session of the American Philological Association. This association is growing in favor with our scholars, and promises to do much to develop original research among us. We are especially pleased to see the great prominence given to the study of the American Indian languages, papers having been read by Mr. J. H. Trumbull, Rev. S. R. Riggs, Rev. Joseph Anderson, Mr. Geo. Gibbs, and Dr. Washington Mathews. Next to these branches of study, which ought to arouse all our local pride, the prominent topics discussed seem to have been Anglo-Saxon and Early English, and, of course, the inevitable Greek. The next session is announced for July 24th, in Providence, R. I.

—Mr. B. F. Taylor's *Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain* is a volume composed of letters from the field of battle, written eight years ago, to a Chicago newspaper, and wearing, in the author's words, "the everyday apparel of first expression, just as it was fashioned at the front. They are to a chapter of history only what the work of the wood engraver is to the printed page—a few pictures to brighten the utterances of the historic muse." But these letters are written in a bright and readable style, and will give to many a clearer idea of camps and of battles than is often conveyed by printed pages.

—The Lippincotts send us two more volumes of their uniform crown edition of Thackeray's works—*The Newcomes*, illustrated by Richard Doyle, and *The Virginians*, illustrated by Thackeray himself. We have already commended the remarkable merits of the edition, with which we find but one fault—that its numbers, owing to the binding of two volumes in one, are a little bulkier than we should have preferred to make them for convenience's sake.

—Two little volumes by Dean Howson —*The Metaphors of St. Paul* and *The Companions of St. Paul*—have been neatly bound in one by the Boston Tract Society. It is needless to commend to American readers any work of this learned and popular writer. The little book before us adds to the light which his larger volumes have thrown upon the figure and the work of Paul, and puts in compact and intelligible shape much valuable knowledge of the great apostle and his times.

—Dr. I. I. Hayes's *Land of Desolation* is a personal narrative of Arctic observation and adventure. Parts of the book will be remembered as having appeared in *Harper's Monthly*. The volume is written in a pleasing style, and records a visit made to Greenland, in 1869. (Harper & Bros.)

—Messrs. Colbert & Chamberlin's *Chicago and the Great Conflagration* is a full and not unsatisfactory account of its subject. We regret that it is printed and illustrated in a style so much poorer from that in which it is written. (New York: C. F. Vent.)

—The Harpers send us a neat reprint of Tyerman's *Life and Times of John Wesley*, Vol. I.; and from the Scribners comes Vol. I. of Curtius's *History of Greece*. Both of these valuable works have already been noticed in our columns.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

The Best Reading. Hints on the Selection of Books, with a Classified Bibliography. 12mo, paper, pp. 223. G. P. Putnam & Sons 50
Poor Miss Finch. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins. With Illustrations. 8vo, pp. 136. Harper & Bros. 75
To-morrow of Death; or, The Future Life According to Science. By Louis Figuier, author of "Primitive Man," etc. Transl ated from the French by S. R. Crocker. 12mo, pp. 358. Roberts Bros. 1 50
Legends of Old Testament Characters, from the Talmud and other sources. By Rev. Sabine Baring Gould, M. A. 12mo, pp. 362. Mac millan & Co. 2 00
The Little Moorland Princess. Translated from the German of E. Marlitt, author of "Gold Elsie," etc., by Mrs. A. L. Wister. 12mo, pp. 403. J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1 75
Honor and Socrates. Translated from the French of Lamartine by Mrs. Eliza Mitchell Smith. 12mo, pp. 83. The same 1 00
The Christian Mother. 12mo, pp. 273. Hartford: Church Press. 1 50
Kessler Open House. By Mary W. McLain, author of "Lifting the Veil," etc. 12mo, pp. 164. The same. 1 50
Ecce Deus. The Year Book, 1872. 12mo, pp. 252. A. S. Barnes & Co. 1 50
Short Studies on Great Subjects. By James Anthony Froude, M. A. Second Series. 12mo, pp. 472. C. Scribner & Co. 2 50

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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The Gem of the number is "BACK-LOG STUDIES, III," by Charles Dudley Warner. Of this series the New York *Mail* says: "*The best thing any American or English magazine has had for many a day!*" With this we have a choice Poem, "MY HICKORY FIRE," by H. H.

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THE INDEPENDENT. 7

Farm and Garden.

A RURAL HOME.

BY JOSIAH HOOPES.

There are two requisites in adorning the surroundings of our rural homes, without which failure will be the inevitable result—natural talent and practical experience. The former cannot be learned from books; but may be improved, like all other studies. The latter is absolutely essential, and improves some all the time. When a novice undertakes his own planting, without a previous knowledge of trees and their individual requirements, the effect will be similar to a house which he had felt competent to build without the services of an architect. I sometimes think that no one should arrange his own grounds without first consulting an intelligent first-class landscape gardener, under the very same principle that he would engage the services of an architect to prepare a plan for his dwelling. But possibly I am too ultra in this; and I will, therefore, modify it somewhat, by stating that there is a class of Americans who really love trees and plants, and, consequently, would derive no small amount of pleasure in arranging and planting their own yards and gardens.

To these I propose to offer a few hints for guidance, and will take an imaginary section of ground, say an area of about one acre. On the south, east, and north the property is bounded by public streets; and the dwelling is placed 100 feet from the front or south and 40 feet distant from the east or side street. We thus leave sufficient space on the west for another similar dwelling, if desired hereafter. At the southeast corner the entrance should be located, with a gradual curving drive leading to the end of the front door, then, passing parallel with the side of the dwelling, end at the coach-house and stable, on the rear of the lot. Directly in front of the latter should be a circle for a return drive, with a Hemlock Spruce (if there should be sufficient space), or a Siberian Arbor Vitæ (if contracted), planted in the center. These assist in concealing the objectionable features connected with such outbuildings. I should recommend planting the American Ivy (*Ampelopsis*), the New Evergreen Honeysuckle (*Lonicera brachypoda*), and its conspicuous variety, the Golden-veined Honeysuckle (*var. aurea reticulata*) around the carriage-house, so that it will always form a picturesque object, and especially during the autumn months. English Ivy is at all times hand-some; but the prevailing fault of our countrymen is impatience, hence we require more rapid-growing vines, such as have mentioned. Clustered along the rear of the lawn should stand a belt of low evergreens, which will assist in screening the homelier portion of the place from view. These should consist of small-sized tree or two on the extreme background, with the others graduating in height to the front, whilst low-trailing species must form the outer edge. For instance, commencing at the back, place either a Siberian Arbor Vitæ and Pilcate Arbor Vitæ, as a Tree Box. In front of these a *Cephalotaxus*, Erect Yew, Dwarf Pine, Hoopes's Arbor Vitæ, Hovey's Arbor Vitæ, and the new Rollinson's *Exquisitum* Arbor Vitæ; with a yet smaller class in front of them—such as Gregory's Dwarf Spruce, Hudson Bay Dwarf Fir, Dwarf Chinese Arbor Vitæ (*Biota nana*), Canadian Trailing Juniper, Prostrate Juniper, and Savin Juniper. Directly back of the dwelling will be an excellent location for a few standard fruit trees; and, although it is a difficult matter to say what varieties every one should plant—few, very few, being universally first-class—still, I should not like to do without any one each of the Bartlett, Seckel, and Lawrence Pears; Gov. Wood, Early Purple Guigne, and Early Richmond Cherries; Early York, Early and Late Crawford, and Ward's Late Free Peaches; and one or two Orange Quince trees.

At each bend of the carriage-road should be placed a group of flowering shrubs; and here let me say that shrubbery on a lawn must have two prunings during the season—the first before vegetation starts in the spring, and again during the latter part of summer, always keeping in view a perfect rounded form. Two groups on the eastern side of the drive may be sufficient, and they may be composed of the following: For the larger, *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, *Weigela rosea*, *Pæonythia viridissima*, *Cydonia Japonica*, *Weigela hortensis nitea*, Double Rose, and Double White Almond. The smaller group, say of three shrubs, may be *Weigela rosea nana*, *Deutzia gracilis*, Purple-leaved Berberry, and Variegated Indian Currant. Thus we have a showy bed all the season of white, purple, and yellow foliage, in addition to the handsome flowers. At the east side of the residence, facing a bay-window, if possible, should be located one of the grandest features of the place. I allude to a bed of rhododendrons. These should be distinct in color, and, to create a rich effect, the group must consist of from six to twelve plants. No especial care is necessary in preparing the soil, excepting where heavy clay prevails, in that case the soil must be removed to the depth of two feet, and the excavation filled up one-third with small stones, for drainage. The soil for refilling is best composed of half surface-soils, well rotted, and leaf-mould from the woods, with a fair proportion of sand. Fill up the bed a few inches higher than the surrounding surface of the lawn. On either side of the entrance-gate I would recommend planting a Magnolia—for instance, *M. Soulangiana* and *M. conspicua*; these are always beautiful during summer, and remarkably so when covered with their gorgeous bloom. We now arrive at the front lawn, which is the great stumbling-block to most amateurs. By all means leave a clear, open space directly in front of the dwelling to the street, with the exception, perhaps, of three circular flower-beds, so placed as to form an equilateral triangle. One of these may be filled with different colored Coleus, in distinct rings, finishing the outer edge with a dwarf Alternanthera. Another bed may be composed of scarlet Geraniums, either General Grant or an equally perfect blooming kind, with an edging of silvery-leaved Artemisia. The third bed, so placed as to form the most east point of the triangle (the first two being parallel with the dwelling), should be for a center-piece a strong plant of *Yucca variegata*, and around it circles of Tritomas, variegated Euphorbia, *Coleus Verschaffelii*, and *Cineraria maritima*. A firm walk, about five feet in width, would be a handsome feature, commencing from front door, and, after passing westward from the house, gracefully curve away in an easy, flowing style, and end at the front of the grounds, near the southwestern corner. The angle formed by the front fence or hedge and the drive, as well as the corresponding angle formed by the aforesaid walk and the fence, would be suitable places for some of the evergreen trees each—one of which might be formed of three Hemlock, Spruce, and the other of three White Pine; or, if expensive species are desired, I would recommend one to select an *Abies Nordmanniana*; the *A. Cephalonica*, *A. grandis*, and *A. orientalis*.

Flanking up the entrance drive, on the left will be located a bed of hardy Belgian Azaleas, in varying colors. Near the dwelling, for variety, we must have a Silver-leaved Linden, and close by a Kilmarnock Willow. Again in our position to the entrance of the walk, on the right, as we approach the house, a bed of Yucca will be very appropriate. Further on may be two or three Norway Firs for shade. For this purpose the Cut-leaved Umbrella, Sugar Maple, and Dwarf Weeping Cherry—or in place of the latter the Weeping Great-toothed Poplar—would be a beautiful trio. The western plot, or portion of the lawn situated between the entrance walk and the western boundary line, remains to be planted. At the front line, to introduce a group of four evergreens, of the same number of small deciduous trees.

The former may be composed of a Norway Spruce, White Spruce, European Silver Fir, and a Cedar of Lebanon; whilst the latter, planted on the outer edge, may be Red, White Flowering Dogwood, Virginian, and White Fringe. In a curve of the walk, a mass of flowering shrubs may be inserted—such as the Fragrant Clethra, Double-flowering Deutzia, *Hypericum Kalmianum*, *Viburnum plicatum*, *Hydrangea quercifolia*, *Ribes aureum*, *Spirea Billardii*, and *S. Reevesii*. A little further on a bed of Cannas will form a pleasing feature, particularly set in circles of distinct colors.

In the southwest corner of the dwelling, also singly, should be the finest specimen about the place—a Norway Maple; not only affording shade, but forming a beautiful picture. On the open lawn, west of the residence, a large circular bed for tropical plants will look well. To create the best effect, in the center set a Large-leaved Ricinus; then a few tall Cannas; next Wigandias and Calocasias; and lastly, hardy Ferns, for an edging. Along the northern boundary of this portion of the lawn must be a dense belt of trees, formed of the following species, judiciously arranged with an easy, flowing outline: Salisburia, Purple-leaved and Fern-leaved Beeches, English Cork-barked Maple, European Horse Chestnut, European Larch, Austrian and Scotch Pines, and Siberian Arbor Vitæ. A Weeping Beech should stand alone in front; and one or two groups of three each, mainly of the smaller class of trees, can also be judiciously introduced on this side lawn. For this purpose I would suggest the Weeping Cut-leaved Birch, Cut-leaved Alder, and a Double-flowering Thorn (where the latter will thrive).

Another pretty group may be composed of the Laburnum, Halesia, and *Magnolia glauca*. So much for the ornamental portion of the grounds. And now a few items in respect to the practical department. Surrounding the latter should be planted either a Hemlock or Arbor Vitæ hedge, to be kept neatly trimmed. The compartment for small fruits—which I prefer to have separated from the culinary garden—may be set as follows: First a few dwarf Pears, say one each of *Doyenne d'Ete*, Howell, Seckel, *Beurre d'Anjou*, *Duchesse d'Angouleme*, and Lawrence. One each of the following dwarf Apples: Red Astrachan, Early Joe, Primate, Jefferis, Porter, and Smokehouse. Then of the smaller fruits: 12 Red Dutch Currants (nothing *pays* better than this), 12 White Dutch Currants, 12 each of Kittatinny and Lawton Blackberries. Where flavor and size is concerned, without regard to trouble, I should recommend in Raspberries Hornet and Brinckle's Orange; but for heavy crops, with little care, the Philadelphia heads the list. 25 plants of these will be sufficient; and, in planting, *always set very shallow*, more plants being killed by deep planting than by all other causes combined. 12 plants of the American Seedling Gooseberry will furnish sufficient tartness to set the teeth of one family on edge for a year. There is nothing better, however, for hardiness and productiveness combined. Strawberries, in rows, with the runners kept off, may be planted between the above; and as to varieties, can we recommend any one beside the Albany? If the soil is clayey, grow *Triomphe de Gand*; but this must be tested. Along the back of the enclosure should be erected a trellis for hardy grapes; and just here the question arises, What varieties can we recommend? In the vicinity of Philadelphia we cannot get very far beyond the Concord, Hartford Prolific, Creveling, Clinton, and Union Village; but, with the addition of a narrow roof on the summit of the trellis, I have seen the Delaware, Diana, Rogers's Seedlings, etc., thrive successfully. Every one with sufficient means (and it is surprising how very little trouble and expense it really is) ought to have a small cold grapery, for at least one each of Black Hamburg, Black Barbarossa, Muscat Hamburg, Rowood Muscat, Muscat Trouvernon, and Golden Hamburg. The vegetable garden should be laid out in rectangular beds, with a supply of Linnæus Rhubarb (the very best) and Asparagus, planted on the borders. The coarser growing varieties—such as Sweet Corn, Pole Beans, and perhaps Potatoes—can be grown among the fruits in their enclosure. I would say, in conclusion: It *don't* pay to grow weeds; but it does to stir the ground often, and thereby keep every portion neat and clean.

HINTS FROM THE FARMERS' CLUB, NEW YORK.

ROLLING MEADOW LANDS.

A GENTLEMAN rose to inquire about the value of rollers on meadow-land. He asked whether it was advisable to roll meadow-land seeded down to grass; also, whether it would pay to invest $70 in a roller, and whether it was best to roll in the spring or fall.

MR. F. D. CURTIS.—The spring is the best time, as the operation will then smooth the ground which has been thrown up by the frost; and also to settle down the small stones which have been heaved out by the same cause. When you roll, use a heavy roller. The object of settling those small stones is to keep them out of the way of the knives of a mowing machine. It would, perhaps, be better to pick the stones off, especially if there was time enough.

MR. TAINTAR.—A farmer can easily make a cheap roller, as I did, out of an old mowing machine, by placing planks on the wheels and binding them tight with iron bands around the ends. A frame can be placed on this roller, which can be loaded by stones picked up from the field. I believe in rollers.

MR. CURTIS.—You can make a cheap roller out of a section of a log, putting an iron pin in each end for a gudgeon, and then loading it with a frame as already described.

MR. CRAWFORD.—A roller will pay in almost any country. I prefer a log roller made in two sections, for ease in turning.

MR. FULLER.—This trouble about turning is the reason a seventy-dollar roller, if the man has the money, will prove cheaper in the end—that is, if the farmer has as much as ten acres of land to be rolled.

HOW THEY GROW OSAGE ORANGE HEDGES IN ILLINOIS.

A correspondent sent from Cambridge, Ill., the following information about Osage Orange hedging on the prairies:

"Our soil here is black loam, from one to two feet deep, with a clay subsoil. It freezes from eighteen inches to three feet of winters. Most every farmer has from one to ten miles of hedge, some of it twenty years old. Twelve years ago a hedge was set near here, and four years ago it was lapped down, and after it was done it looked like a fence of poles two inches in diameter, woven in the bottom. Was cut about half off down close to the ground, except one every four feet for a post; and the others were laid in with the tops about three feet from the ground. Sprouts grow up from the poles every few inches, and it has been trimmed the last of June and September with a corn-knife, making a strong, handsome fence, about a foot wide. We have trimmed most every way, but think this is the best. Here and there one bush was left to grow; and this year part of them had oranges, which are four or five inches in diameter, spongy, and on the outside warts, and of a light green color, containing five or six hundred seeds. We throw them in our back-rooms, and let them freeze and thaw; and in the spring rub out the seeds in a tub of water. Plant in drills two and a half or three inches apart (some use a wheat-drill, with part of the holes stopped up), three or four seeds to the inch on rich, clean ground. They are slow about coming up. If they could be cultivated before they are up, it would be better, for the easiest time to kill weeds is before you see them. A little white bug makes sad havoc with them just as they are coming up, sometimes. They are generally taken up late in the fall, by using a plow without a mould-board to cut the roots, and pull with gloves, counting as you go, leaving a hundred in a bunch; or plow them out with a common plow, keeping the row in the middle of the furrow, and using a fork to knock some of the dirt off from the roots. Put 500 in a bunch. Tie with a tarred string, haul in by plowing a furrow and covering with a plow. Five hands ought to get out 75,000 in a day, and the price here is from $2 to $2.50 per thousand. These are the main points; the rest they can learn from experience. Now, I wish every farmer would try a little, at least; for wherever it will grow I think it will be the main fence."

DESTROYING THE CANKER WORM.

A Des Moines (Iowa) fruit-grower speaks of the troubles arising from the canker worm. An orchard of fine fruit, which had for many years suffered no trouble from insects, was suddenly attacked by the canker worm, who for four or five years took complete possession of the trees and nearly destroyed them. Not a vestige of foliage could be found upon them. In spite of all effort to arrest their ravages, it seemed that the trees must die. But finally Mr. Smith succeeded in getting rid of them by the following treatment: He found that by all known methods of the use of coal-tar it was impossible to keep the tar moist through the middle of the day, and that worms would thus get on the tree. He then made slight mounds of earth about the trunk of the tree and smoothed them on top; then took brown wrapping-paper, wrapped it about the trunk, tied it about the tree close to the earth, then turned the paper down over the mound, and spread coal-tar over the paper. The moisture of the earth-mound kept the tar moist and soft, so that not a worm got to the tree. He also discovered that the insect began to move much earlier than most people suppose, and that preparation should be made for them as soon as the ground begins to thaw in the spring. And he discovered that not a borer was to be found in a tree thus treated; whereas before, with the utmost diligence, he had been unable to get rid of them. This is the first year these trees have borne a crop since the appearance of the insect, and the trees are now fast recovering their full vigor and thrifty appearance.

KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.

To keep sweet potatoes through the winter treat them as the ladies do their dahlia bulbs. Pack them in dry sand, which has been thoroughly heated, so as to drive out all the moisture, and then set them in a warm, dry place. Instances have been known where they have been kept for two years, being stored in a warm, dry cellar, near the furnace. Keep them away from all moisture. Unlike Irish potatoes, which need a cold situation to keep well, the sweet potatoes need to be kept warm and dry.

DOES FARMING PAY?

In the report of Prof. Stockbridge, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, made last week to the State Board of Agriculture, he stated that in the ten towns of Eastern Hampshire County (east side of the Connecticut River) the farmers had made during the past year 12 per cent. on all their investment, or the valuation of all farming lands, buildings, etc. This, says the *New England Homestead*, is a pretty good showing, considering the character of the soil in such towns as Prescott, Pelham, and Greenwich, which are included in the list, and is an encouraging answer to the question: "Will farming pay?"

COOKED FOOD FOR ANIMALS.

An English writer states that "amongst working horses the effects of cooked food are something marvelous. Colic and indigestion generally, with disease of the liver and kidneys, are of common and fatal occurrence." From which we are to infer that cooked food, while it is a saving to the farmer, is not productive of good health for the animals. Is this so, farmers? What is your experience?

AGRICULTURAL.

Fresh and Genuine
WETHERSFIELD (CONN.)
ONION SEED,
AND CHOICE GARDEN AND VEGETABLE SEEDS, Etc.

R. D. HAWLEY'S annual catalogue of the above seeds for 1872 is ready for mailing, *Free*, to all applicants. We make a specialty of sending out only the very best quality of seeds, especially Wethersfield Onion Seed, which is celebrated through the country as the *Best*.

Gardeners and Farmers will find it greatly to their advantage to order direct from headquarters.

Wethersfield Large Red Onion Seed, best	$1.50 per lb.
Early Round Red Onion Seed, best	2.00 "
Extra Early Red Onion Seed, best	3.50 "
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By mail postpaid on receipt of price. Large quantities by express. Purchasers to pay express. Address

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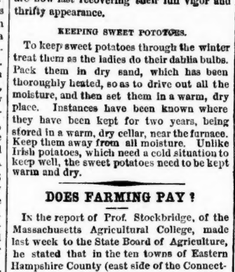
Grower and Dealer in Seeds, etc., etc.,
492 and 498 Main St., Hartford, Conn.

BOYNTON'S LIGHTNING SAWS.



"THE GREATER INCLUDES THE LESS." Hot-cross steel and chrysaloid are contrasted with old V cutting on M tooth. After wearing teeth out, they can be re-cut, re-set to some inches of the old V friction process, used by all other Saws.

NOT ONE FAILED IN 50,000

Two men cut a 12 inch log by hand with this saw in EIGHT SECONDS, on Sept. 30th, 1871, in Philadelphia, in the presence of Major-Gen. Meade and numerous other distinguished men.

These are the only Saws in operation that are equivalent to the front Cutting and Cleaning of a Hand Saw BOTH ways with, during and coming. The slant edges between the points do not cut, the vertical face of each M cutting, and the slant follow and race recess, as drawn back and forth. All Teeth are Cleaners. As it costs five hundred or more dollars for the labor that we earn on any saw, a saving of one-fifth by speed and ease of an improved saw equals the cost of a dozen. The length, strength, stiffness, and durability of these teeth are obvious. Note also speed, ease, simplicity, and clearance.

SPEED.—If two points are dressed to cut in line, vertical or advancing cuts are more effective than retreating edges of *old V cutters, used by all other saws*.

EASE.—It is easier to plow a groove in timber than to crush one out.

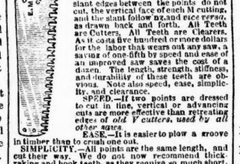
SIMPLICITY.—All points are the same length, and cut their way. We do not now recommend thick-taking and hook teeth, as they require so much shortening and resetjustment.

CLEARANCE.—Cutting by projecting faces, these M teeth clear like a plow, unobstructed.

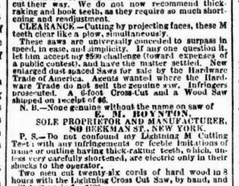
These saws are universally conceded to surpass in speed, in ease, and simplicity. If any one questions it, let him accept my $500 challenge (toward expenses of a public contest), and have the matter settled. Any enlarged dust-sucked Saws for sale by the Hardware Trade of America. Agents wanted where the Hardware Trade do not sell the genuine saw. Infringers prosecuted. A 6-foot Cross-Cut and a Wood Saw shipped on receipt of $6.

N. B.—None genuine without the name on saw of
H. M. BOYNTON.
SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER,
80 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.

P. S.—Do not confound Additional M Cutting Teeth with any infringements or feeble imitations of same or outline having thick-cutting teeth, which, unless very carefully shortened, are electric only in their shocks to the operator.



Front view of M tooth, showing dress and set of 2 points to cut in line.



Having been the first to introduce to the public the Hubbard Squash, American Turban Squash, Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, Mexican Sweet Corn, Prince's Water Melon, Brown's New Dwarf Marrowfat Pea, Boston Curled Lettuce, and other

New and Valuable Vegetables,

with the return of another season I am again prepared to supply the public with Vegetable and Flower Seeds of the purest quality. My Annual Catalogue is now ready, and will be sent *free* to all. It has not only all novelties, but the standard vegetables of the farm and garden (over one hundred which are of my own growing), and a carefully selected list of Flower Seeds. On the cover of my Catalogue will be found copies of letters received from farmers and gardeners, residing in *over thirty different States and territories*, to whom I have used my seed from one to ten years. I warrant, as I say, *That all sound seeds shall grow*, viz., *That all seed ordered shall reach the purchaser*. 2d, *That my seed shall be fresh, and true to name*. Catalogues free to all.

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The Goux system possesses all the advantages of the dry-earth system, without its disadvantages; it is economical, cleanly, and self-acting. The basin refuse of every house—as excreta, liquid or solid, ashes and sweepings—are disposed of and turned to account, and it is applicable in individual cases, dwellings, and in large communities.—*Scientific American, Jan. 1, 1870.*

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For the Garden,
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LATE ROSE POTATOES.
Secure the genuine article now, by ordering them to be sent to your address in spring. Per barrel $10, per bushel 90, per peck $3, or five pounds by mail for $2.
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Cash Premiums.
IMMEDIATE ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.
The Entire Profits of the Company Divided Equitably among the Policy-holders.
All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

ANNUAL REPORT.
January 1, 1871.

NET ASSETS, December 31, 1869, and non-ledger assets.....$2,007,390 61
RECEIPTS in 1870:
Premiums.....$1,145,325 71
Interest.....64,209 84
1,209,535 55
$3,216,926 16

DISBURSEMENTS in 1870:
Death Claims paid.$349,095 13
Matured Endow'ts and Surrendered Policies.....160,465 47
Dividends paid.....84,311 80
Expenses and Commissions.....342,367 48
936,239 88
Assets, December 31, 1870....$2,280,686 28
Liabilities and Reserve Fund. 1,983,397 00
Surplus, January 1, 1871.....$287,389 23

New Policies issued during 1870, 4,414, for.....$9,223,000 00
Policies in force, 10,781, insuring.....23,475,625 00

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ATLANTIC
MUTUAL IMSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK, January 26th, 1872.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1871.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 18.. to 31st Dec., 18.. ..$5,417,777 51
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1871.....2,033,675 18
Total amount of Marine Premiums.....$7,446,452 69

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1871, to 31st December, 1871.....5,375,782 34
Losses paid during the same period.....$2,375,787 65
Returns of Premiums and Expenses.....$1,231,114 84

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:
United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks.....$3,747,200 00
Loans, secured by Stocks, and otherwise.....2,230,550 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages.....211,700 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at.....75,000 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....2,209,252 03
Cash in Banks.....1,475,059 34
Total Amount of Assets.....$10,480,512 37

Six per cent. interest on the cashier certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Sixth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1868 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Sixth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. These certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued (in part) for scrip for gold premiums such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of Forty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Second of April next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

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JOHN D. JONES, CHARLES DENNIS, W. H. H. MOORE, HENRY COIT, WM. C. PICKERSGILL, LEWIS CURTIS, CHAS. S. R. RUSSELL, LOWELL HOLBROOK, L. WARREN WESTON, ROYAL PHELPS, CASPAR HASSLOW, A. P. PILLOT, WILLIAM E. DODGE, ROBT. C. FERGUSSON, DAVID LANE, JAMES BRYCE, FRANCIS SKIDDY, DANIEL S. MILLER, WM. STURGIS, HENRY E. ROGERT, DENNIS PERKINS, JOSEPH GILLARD Jr., JAMES LOW, C. A. HAND, B. J. HOWLAND, BENJ. BABCOCK, ROBT. B. MINTURN, GORDON W. BURNHAM, FREDERICK CHAUNCEY, GEORGE S. STEPHENSON, WILLIAM H. WEBB, ROBERT L. STUART, SHEPPARD GANDY, WILLIAM C. RUNCKER, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, JAMES G. DE FOREST, CHAS. P. BURDETT, CHAS. D. LEVERICH, ALEX. V. BLAKE.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

MUTUAL
BENEFIT
Life Insurance Co
NEWARK, N. J.

Statement, January 1st, 1872.

Balance as per Statement, Jan. 1st, 1871		$21,212,733 95
Received for Premiums during the year 1871	$6,533,241 81	
Received for Interest during the year 1871	1,417,998 33	
Received for Annuities during the year 1871	877 18	
Total Receipts for 1871	$6,972,036 32	
Paid Claims by Death	$1,554,498 64	
Paid Endowments	25,000 00	
Paid Surrendered Policies	189,534 10	
Paid Advertising and Printing	55,255 49	
Paid Management Expenses	88,455 47	
Paid Postage and Exchange	10,468 81	
Paid Taxes and Internal Revenue	87,942 16	
Paid Commissions to Agents	437,841 80	
Paid Physicians' Fees	21,

Insurance.

A FAMILIAR LESSON.

"The ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the summer."—Proverbs, chap. xxx, v. 25.

How powerful and complete is the teaching of Scripture; what instruction may we not gather from Solomon's incomparable allegories! The ant, industrious and painstaking, but among the smallest of God's created beings, is yet endowed with an instinct which leads it to provide its nourishment in anticipation of a season when work is impossible.

What an example is this, if we will only accept the lesson it is intended to convey. Many of us, like the ant, are not strong. Fortune, probably, has been sparing in its favors; but still she has given us some power to help ourselves, and to prepare against the exigencies of the dim future.

We are too prone to make poverty an excuse for want of thrift; but those who do so think only of the passing hour, and scarcely recognize the certainty of distress that time will bring to the improvident.

The remedy is practically within our reach. There are few who cannot make some saving from their income, however limited. How, then, can we turn this saving to the best account? Let us first inquire for whom we make it. Must it not be for those whom we are bound by all the ties of Nature to protect? Let us, then, select such a medium as will render our laid-up treasures safe and certain.

It is the life insurance company that alone effects this desired end. A sum which it might take years to accumulate is through a life policy at once secured by the payment of a small annual premium. This is not understood as it should be, nor do the active and busy men of this world sufficiently recognize that, however uncertain their lives may be, a life policy represents so much actual money, which will benefit their estate, however soon death may overtake them.

What does the ant do in the summer of its life? It heaps up a provision for the coming season of enforced idleness. It works for the future as well as for the present, and is guided in this by natural instinct. Shall man, endowed with reasoning power, display less foresight than this little insect?

Financial & Commercial.

MICHIGAN TOWN RAILROAD BONDS.

Some years since the legislature of Michigan passed a law authorizing the issue of town bonds in aid of railroad construction, under which such bonds to the amount of about $1,500,000 were issued, and purchased in good faith. This law was subsequently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State, and the effect was to destroy the legal validity of these bonds. The governor soon after convened the legislature in a special session, and recommended it to propose an amendment to the constitution by which the bonds should be made lawful claims against the towns that had issued them. Such an amendment was passed by the legislature, but it failed of ratification by the people. This left the bondholders without any legal remedy by state authority for the enforcement of their claims. The result, while a manifest injustice to them, was virtually an act of repudiation, sanctioned by the people of Michigan.

Two cases—the one against the city of Battle Creek, and the other against the town of Pine Grove—have recently been decided by the United States Circuit Court of Michigan, involving the validity of municipal bonds issued in aid of railroad construction under the general railroad laws of the state. Judge Emmons, in delivering the opinion of the court, took the ground that the Federal courts had a right to review and reverse the decision of state courts in respect to the interpretation of state constitutions and statutes in all cases that by the Constitution of the United States came under their jurisdiction. Applying this principle to the specific issue before the Court, the Judge held that the bonds in question, having been issued under the authority of state laws not at the time declared unconstitutional, and having been transferred in good faith to the hands of innocent purchasers, were valid contracts as between the citizens of Michigan and those of other states, which it was the right and the duty of the United States Courts to enforce. The effect of this decision is to reverse that of the Supreme Court of Michigan, in respect to all the municipal bonds that were issued in aid of railroad construction before the law was declared unconstitutional by the state court. It gives the bondholders, being citizens of other states, the right to enforce their claims in the courts of the United States. Such bondholders as are residents of Michigan can transfer their bonds to parties in other states; and then the claim will be one that falls under the jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

If this decision is sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, as it probably will be, then the municipalities issuing these bonds will be compelled to pay them. They will all pass into the hands of non-residents, who are citizens of other states; and this fact, under the ruling of the Court, will make them legal claims.

There can be no doubt that substantial justice is rendered by this decision. It was an act of bad faith on the part of the people of Michigan not so to alter their constitution as to provide for the payment of these bonds, issued and purchased under a law that by all parties was deemed constitutional at the time. If such was not its character, then it was the duty of the state to provide a remedy against the consequences of its own mistake, and not suffer the loss to fall upon innocent bondholders. This duty the people refused to perform in declining to ratify the amendment to the constitution which had this end in view. It is a shame to Michigan that the interposition of Federal power should be necessary to enforce a clear and obvious claim of justice. It had been much better if the state itself had provided the remedy, as was recommended by the governor, and proposed by the legislature in the amendment submitted to the people. Anything that partakes of the nature of repudiation, whether directly or indirectly, is to be resisted as one of the most dishonorable vices into which political communities can fall. While unjust to the parties whose vested rights are invaded, it destroys confidence in the public integrity and demoralizes the sense of obligation among the people.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

The Postmaster-General in his last annual report calls the attention of Congress to the post-office savings banks of Great Britain, and recommends the adoption of a similar system in this country. The system went into operation in connection with the British Post-office on the 16th of September, 1861; and the deposits held by the Government in 1871, after the lapse of ten years, amounted to $75,145,690. The interest which the Government agrees to pay on these deposits is 2½ per cent. per annum. The deposits are so invested as to make them earn a higher rate of interest, and in this way more than pay all the expenses of transacting the business. Besides being absolutely safe to the depositors, they are available to them at all times in any part of Great Britain. The results of the experiment leave no doubt as to the feasibility and utility of the plan. The extent to which the people have availed themselves of it, as shown by the amount of the deposits, is the best proof that it met an existing want.

We see no reason why the same system might not be adopted in this country, with no embarrassment to the Government, and with many advantages to the people. The Postmaster-General, in recommending its adoption, and asking Congress to pass the necessary laws therefor, names four per cent. as the highest interest to be paid on deposits. Let the Government invest these deposits in its own bonds, drawing five or six per cent. interest, and the difference in the two rates of interest would more than make it good for all the expenses incurred. These expenses would be comparatively trifling, since the post-office system is an agency already in existence well suited to the purpose. There is no more difficulty in grafting savings banks upon this system in this country than there was in Great Britain; and there is every reason to suppose that it would be equally successful.

It is but a few years since Congress gave authority for adding the money-order system to our postal arrangements, with but a trifling increase of expense. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871, the number of money-order post-offices was 2,076; and on the 31st of July, 1871, the Postmaster-General added 376 more, making the total number 2,452 at the present time. The number of domestic money-orders issued during the year was 2,151,794, and the aggregate amount was $42,164,118.03. The average amount to each order was $19.59. This shows the extent to which the people have been accommodated by the postal money-order system.

If the Government would add to this system that of postal savings banks, under proper arrangements prescribed by law, the public good would be still further served. The two advantages to depositors would be the most perfect form of security possible, which is not true of savings banks existing under state charters, and great convenience of use throughout the entire country, especially in sparsely populated districts. The post-office is a universal institution; whereas chartered savings banks are for the most part confined to cities, being seldom found in villages even, and never outside of cities and villages. As the consequence, by far the largest proportion of the people have no convenient access to the ordinary savings bank, and make no use of it, and hence derive no benefit from it. The postal savings bank would remedy this difficulty, and bring the system within the reach of all, while promoting the saving habit among all the people. The rate of interest proposed would not invite the deposits of capitalists, for whose convenience or want it is not the proper object of any savings bank to provide; but it would invite the small savings of a large number of comparatively poor people, who now have no way of safely investing their little surplus so as to make it earn them anything. It would educate this class to habits of thrift and economy.

Congress ought carefully to consider the recommendation of the Postmaster-General on this subject; and we do not believe that it would make any mistake in adopting it. The absolute safety of the system would secure for it the confidence and favor of the people; and, being national, alike in its authority and scope, it would meet a want not now met by savings banks. So far as it came into competition with the latter it would do so only to make them sounder and safer institutions, by exerting a healthful influence upon their management. Savings banks under state charters, with the competition which their excessive multiplication in large cities has created, are strongly tempted to improper investments, for the sake of being able to pay high rates of interest. Yielding to this temptation, they become speculators in interest profits, to the peril of their depositors.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Erie Figures.—The share capital of the Erie Railway Company in 1867 was $25,111,210, and the funded debt $22,429,930, making a total of $47,541,153. In 1871 the share capital had been increased to $36,536,910, and the funded debt to $36,398,800, making a total of $112,935,710. The increase in the amount of the share capital since 1867, when Gould and Fisk got possession of the road, is $61,425,700; and the increase of the funded debt is $2,968,880—giving a total increase of $65,394,580. In 1867 the road earned a net surplus for the stockholders of $1,048,000, or a little more than four per cent. on their share capital. In 1871 the net surplus income was reported to be $118,265, or thirteen-hundredths of one per cent. on the share capital. In 1870 a deficiency of $202,021.45 was reported as the result of the year's business. Here is an enormous increase of share capital, and almost a total wiping out of all income from the road to the stockholders. There have been numerous railway swindles in this country; yet the great swindle of the Erie Ring has no parallel in the history of railroads. A more infamous conspiracy of rascals never existed. They have robbed the stockholders and enriched themselves to the amount of millions. The bill of Senator O'Brien, which proposes to repeal the Erie Classification Act, and provide for a new election of directors, and in this way take the road out of the hands of this infamous Ring, ought at once to be passed. The Erie managers are seeking to defeat it; and if they succeed in their purpose the legislature of New York State will be thoroughly disgraced. The Republican party, having a two-thirds majority in both houses, would be held responsible for the failure to give the stockholders the opportunity to turn out the Erie swindlers, and gain control of the road by electing a new board of directors.

Coin Payment of Ante-War Bonds.—A concurrent resolution of the two houses of the Missouri legislature has directed the fund commissioners to pay the bonds of the state falling due this year in legal-tender notes, and not in coin. The governor has vetoed this resolution, on the ground that coin payment is the only one consistent with state honor, inasmuch as these bonds were issued before the passage of the Legal-tender Act. The practice of the states on this subject has varied. Some have settled their ante-war debts in coin, and others in legal-tender notes; and generally they have paid the interest on these debts in the latter way. Every state, of course, has the right to make the payment in coin, if it so chooses—the creditors will not object; yet there are no reasons in equity that require the principal of ante-war state bonds to be thus paid that would not apply with as much force to the interest on these bonds, and, indeed, to all the private debts contracted before the war, which to the amount of hundreds of millions have been settled by legal-tender notes. It is the province of the Government to determine what shall be money; and all contracts for the payment of money, except those that explicitly specify coin, must necessarily be made with the implied understanding that they are subject to whatever changes in the monetary medium may be established by law, and also whatever changes in its exchangeable value may arise from the laws of trade. No contract ever guarantees that the "dollar" in its purchasing power shall, when paid, be the be the exact equivalent of the "dollar" when stipulated to be paid. It is not possible to furnish any such guaranty, and hence contracts are not made on this basis. Congress has declared that legal-tender notes shall be "lawful money" for the payment of debts, and the Supreme Court has pronounced this law constitutional. If, therefore, Missouri, or any other state pays its ante-war debts in the money authorized by law, and in current use among the people at the time of such payment, the act would not, in our judgment, be a violation of contract. Contracts to pay money are not guaranties in respect to its purchasing power; but simply stipulations to pay that which the supreme authority declares to be money. Unless they stipulate the specific medium of payment, they are made with this general understanding. They do not limit the powers of the Government over money, or bind the parties to absolute uniformity in its exchangeable value.

British Free Trade.—The free trade orators in this country are fond of quoting the policy of Great Britain, as furnishing an example which we ought to imitate. There would be no objection to the example provided it were fairly quoted. The truth of history is that Great Britain pursued the protective policy for hundreds of years; and did not adopt the doctrine of free trade at all, and open her ports and markets freely to the commerce of the world, until her own supremacy in production rendered the policy no longer necessary. When this supremacy, acquired as one of the effects of the protective policy, naturally excludes articles of foreign production, and thereby protects her own industry in her own markets against the injurious effects of foreign competition, she, of course, needs no tariff law to gain what is already gained by her productive superiority. She can undersell in her own markets all competitors, and this necessarily excludes them, without any tariff duty. Free trade will do for Great Britain; but it will not do for this country, since the reason which exists there does not now exist here. We are but a young nation, and have not yet reached the point at which American industry can compete in its own market with the cheaper labor of other countries without being aided to some extent by a protective tariff. We need such a tariff, and Great Britain does not; and this is just the difference between the present condition of the two nations. When Great Britain needed it she maintained it, and abandoned it only when she no longer needed it. We shall be quite willing to have her example imitated by this country when the circumstances of the two countries are parallel.

The exports of the various kinds of grain from Russia in the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 were as follows:

	1868. Bush.	1869. Bush.	1870. Bush.
Wheat	36,279,000	34,344,000	53,480,000
Rye	10,194,000	8,303,000	16,869,320
Barley	5,830,500	5,421,000	10,299,000
Oats	13,443,000	8,848,000	22,781,000
Maize	915,000	880,000	6,072,000
Peas	2,000,000	431,000	1,262,000
Beans	11,000	9,000	22,000
Millet	10,000	6,000	9,000
Groats	222,000	284,000	270,000
Buckwheat	58,000	6,000	573,000
Flour	1,072,000	1,093,000	3,920,000
Bran	136,000	189,000	448,000

MONEY MARKET.

Although our Associated Banks are really in better condition than they were last year at this time, and have gained since January 6th about $6,000,000 in legal tender, though they have lost to the same extent in specie, yet money is less plentiful, and the rates of call loans are 6 to 7 per cent. It is supposed that the "bear" clique, whose operations in the stock of Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad have disturbed Wall Street for a week or two past, have been locking up about $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 of greenbacks; but it is hardly probable that they have been assisted in this nefarious operation by the managers of Canada banks having agencies in New York, as has been reported. The Canada bank agencies did once lend themselves to this conspiracy; but they incur too much danger to make them willing to do it again. There are three legitimate causes for money being scarce and the rates of interest high. In the first place, business is unusually active for the season, and it is full twenty per cent. greater in amount than last year; in the second place, the runs on the savings banks and the suspension of four of these institutions since the beginning of the year, has caused the withdrawal of considerable sums of money from circulation; and then the older banks keep a larger amount on hand, to meet any sudden demand, than they were in the habit of doing. Added to these causes, it must be borne in mind that the withdrawal of 3 per cent. certificates to the amount of new bank issues leaves in the vaults of the Associated Banks a diminished basis of legal-tender for circulation. But, with all these causes, there is sufficient money for all legitimate business transactions, and the payment from the Treasury of $44,000,000 in gold next month will swell up the reserve of the banks to a point that will make money very cheap indeed.

Government securities of all classes have fully recovered all that was lost in the market price by the war flurry over the "Alabama" claims trouble. The $3,000,000 sent back for sale from Europe have all been absorbed as permanent investments by savings banks and other institutions; and the money for which they were sold has been mostly invested in railroad bonds, which are now a favorite class of investment securities.

The recent movement in Union Pacific Railroad shares has resulted in a great change in the management of that company. Col. Tom Scott has not resigned the presidency of the road; but he is preparing to do so, and has been elected president of the Texas and Pacific, commonly called the Southern Pacific, which will be a rival of the Union Pacific when it is completed. The new party in Union Pacific are called "the Vanderbilt party," and will elect Horace F. Clark president, next month; but Commodore Vanderbilt is not himself in any way involved in the movement and does not believe in it. But, in the meanwhile, the stock keeps up to the neighborhood of 36, and may go higher before the books close.

The movement in Pacific Mail has been arrested by the legislative committee of examination, ordered on the petition of a bogus stockholder, in the employment of a leading "bear" in the stock. But the committee reported favorable to the company, and now they are waiting to see whether Congress will grant the million of dollars subsidy that has been asked. As the measure has been favorably reported both in the Senate and in the House, it is more than probable that the subsidy will be granted; and, if it should, the stock will largely advance. At present it hangs fire at 57 to 58.

In the rest of the market there is no special activity or movement. The "bears" hesitate to sell "short"; and the "bulls" keep very quiet, biding their time, which they think will arrive soon after the 1st of March. There is, in the meanwhile, a daily increase in the volume of general business, which shows a healthy condition of affairs. But the increase in the value of our importations, which is most marked in dry-goods, is calculated to cause some uneasiness in relation to the future prices of gold. It seems difficult to force the price above 110½; but the payments for duties at the Custom-house will be so large in the three spring months that, even with the heavy disbursements from the Treasury, the prices are not likely to fall much lower.

The imports at this port last week show a falling off of dry goods, but there is a large gain in general merchandise, the total exceeding seven and a quarter million dollars in gold value.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Dry goods	$2,397,198	$2,663,591	$2,864,556
Gen. mdse	5,146,764	4,341,558	4,454,073
Total for week	$4,534,197	$7,005,147	$7,319,339
Prev. reported	26,670,320	83,211,704	39,494,093
Since Jan. 1	$31,205,519	$40,216,851	$46,814,331

There is a noticeable favor shown by capitalists who have hitherto held Government six per cents., which are now rapidly being called in, for the six per cent. gold bonds of first-class railroads. Several of the better established class, like the Central Pacific, already command a premium, and it is generally conceded will go higher. The Chesapeake and Ohio sixes, belonging to the same class, but not yet so mature, can now be obtained from Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, the financial agents, at 94 and interest. This line of road will have a valuable mineral traffic, and is in the hands of very responsible managers.

DRY GOODS.

The jobbers have had a considerable increase of business the past week, and, as they are generally well stocked up, they are in a good condition to meet the demands of their customers; but the sales from first hands have been restricted, in respect of domestic cottons, on account of the inadequate supply of standard makes. This is more particularly the case in unbleached sheetings. In bleached goods there is a better supply, but by no means anything like a surplus. In the lower grades of bleached sheetings and shirtings there is a larger demand than agents can supply, and prices have been advanced in some instances half a cent a yard. In blue and colored cottons, as well as in prints, there is a more active market, and heavy woolens are selling more freely. Flannels maintain the advance established in the favorite makes, and most descriptions of woolen and worsted goods are in increasing demand. Carpets are exceptionally quiet, and the same causes that have put up the rates of other worsted and woolen fabrics will soon affect both foreign and domestic carpets.

There is a very confident feeling of a firm if not a higher market, which the extraordinary large importation of foreign fabrics in January and February does not impair in any degree.

Unbleached sheetings and shirtings are very firmly held at quotations, and the smallness of the stock in first hands precludes all ideas of a decline.

Bleached sheetings and shirtings are very firm in price, and in some cases there have been an advance of full half a cent a yard. But the sales of the week have not been large.

In printing cloths the transactions have not been important, and prices are nominal for 64 standard quality in the gray, at 7⅞ to 8 cents.

The demand for prints is not very active, the large jobbing houses showing no disposition to buy largely at this stage of the season. Prices remain firm at quotations.

There is no material change in ginghams beyond an advance in the popular makes of Lancasters to 14 cents. In other makes prices are firm and steady.

Lawns and percales have not sold largely the past week, on account, perhaps, of the weather, which has been generally unfavorable to most kinds of business. Prices are without change.

Cambrics continue in good demand, and prices are firm, but without quotable change.

Rolled jaconets are selling freely, and the orders for some of the popular makes are in excess of the stock in first hands. While this is the case prices are not likely to decline.

Silesias are in good demand, but without special activity, and prices are firmly maintained.

Corset jeans are so good demand that the supply of the leading makes is insufficient to meet the orders from the agents. Prices are steady and unchanged.

Apron checks are selling freely, and prices are very firm at quotations, with a strong upward tendency.

Stripes and ticks are both in good demand, with a steadily decreasing stock in first hands, and very firm prices.

Denims, both blue and brown, of the different makes, are selling more freely than for some time, and prices are firmly maintained.

Cottonades are selling well with a good demand, and prices since the advance are well sustained.

Muslin de laines and other worsted dress goods are selling moderately well, but they are not in very active demand. Prices, however, are very firm.

Cloths and overcoatings, like most other descriptions of woolens, are neglected, when taken in comparison with the active demand for cotton goods. But there is a moderate demand, and the conviction that prices will advance before long keeps rates very firm at present and encourages large purchases occasionally.

There is a very fair demand for fancy cassimeres and for heavy weights, but purchasers show a good deal of caution in making their selections. Prices are generally higher and firmer.

Satinets are still in good demand for the best kinds of black; but the mixed are not selling so freely.

Flannels are selling rather more freely than usual at this season, and many purchases are made on speculation. Prices of the various grades are firm, and the tendency to a higher range is decided.

In foreign goods there is an improved feeling in all departments, with increased sales, larger offerings in the auction-rooms, especially in linen goods designed for men's wear; and prices are firm at an advance of full 10 per cent. Dress goods, fancy silks, and millinery goods are generally in good demand, with a firm market. The firmness of prices, in view of the large increase in importations, is remarkable, and shows a very active spirit.

The imports of foreign dry goods show a gain upon the corresponding total of last year. The increase on last year's figures amounts to nearly forty per cent.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS IN NEW YORK.

For the week	1870.	1871.	1872.
Entered at port	$1,397,438	$2,663,591	$2,864,556
Thrown on market	2,281,559	4,676,320	4,806,503
Since Jan. 1.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Entered at port	$10,832,195	$14,699,402	$20,316,641
Thrown on market	11,912,075	14,661,824	19,475,850

The circular of Messrs. Du Fay & Co., dated Manchester, February 1st, 1872, makes the following statement of exports from the United Kingdom to the United States for the year ending December 31st:

	1869. Yards.	1870. Yards.	1871. Yards.
Cotton piece goods, all kinds	103,093,126	103,791,975	129,721,875
Woolen cloth	2,701,898	2,744,247	5,397,890
Worsted goods	66,252,870	68,750,041	86,648,579
Carpets (not rugs)	5,324,961	5,455,989	6,884,654

For the Safe and Satisfactory Investment of Money and Advantageous Exchange of Government Bonds we recommend the Six per Cent. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. Principal and interest payable in gold; interest payable in May and November.

Denominations $1,000, $500, $100, coupon or registered. Price 94 and accrued interest.

Also the Central Pacific Six per Cent. Bonds, interest payable January and July, which we buy and sell at current market price.

We buy and sell Government Securities and execute orders at the Stock Exchange.

We receive deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. on balances; make collections in all parts of the country; issue Certificates of Deposit, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH,
Harvey Fisk, A. S. Hatch. 5 Nassau street.

A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & Co.

Next month the Treasury will pay off Forty Millions additional of the 5-20s of 1862. Holders of these who desire to exchange them for a bond of equal safety, and at the same time increase their annual income nearly one-third, will do well to investigate the merits of the 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

These securities, the present price of which is par and accrued interest in currency, are selling rapidly for cash and in exchange for 5-20s, and we commend them to investors as confidently as we have always commended the bonds of the United States Government.

They are secured by a First and only mortgage upon 2,000 miles of Railroad, its Equipment and Earnings; and, in addition, as fast as the Road is built, upon 500 acres of land to every $1,000 Bond, or 23,000 acres to every mile of road.

The extent of this grant is greater than all the New England States and Maryland, and its value, taken at the average at which other railroads have sold their land grants, is over Three Hundred Millions of Dollars, or treble the possible cost of the Road and issue of the Bonds.

These Bonds are thus a first-class Railroad Bond combined with a Real Estate Mortgage on land worth at least twice the amount of the Company's liabilities.

Northern Pacifics are issued in denominations from $100 to $10,000, coupon and registered, and their heavy sales in this country and Europe assure the rapid construction of the road.

The Bonds are FREE FROM U. S. TAX, have 30 years to run, principal and interest payable IN GOLD, at the Banking Houses of Jay Cooke & Co.

All marketable securities received in exchange, without expense to the investor, at their highest current value.

Jay Cooke & Co.,
New York, Philadelphia, & Washington.

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States and Canada.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS,
BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,
AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100 can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for and easily borne by the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund, created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway center), with the Union Pacific Railroad, at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the Bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New York. The interest in either New York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from August 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company; those of the Eastern Division eight per cent (8s), recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall Street.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

(A Table of Quotations will be found in another column.)

Breadstuffs.—The Flour market during the past week has been more active, the demand very general, and, with limited arrivals, the depletion in our stock has been rapid. Especially is this true of the medium grades, and in these and Amber Wheat Extras has the improvement been most apparent. The great falling off in the production of Flour everywhere is very unusual for this season of the year, and cannot fail to be felt at an early day. The depletion in our stock since the first instant has been fully eighty thousand barrels; this is exerting a very decided influence, and we find the stock of Medium Winter Wheat Extras much reduced. Choice Minnesota Extras have sold well at a further advance. In Shipping Extras but little has been done, and they are quite scarce. At the close the market for the medium and high grades is active and better. The sales of the week were 69,000 barrels, and the exports 17,184 barrels. The strong feeling that characterized the Wheat market at the time of our last writing has been followed by much buoyancy and greater activity. The character of the news from Europe has inspired greater confidence, and the principal holders have shown much less desire to sell, the light arrivals and steady depletion of our stock rendering it certain that we shall soon be without supplies, especially should freight-room become more plenty. The reports of the Winter Wheat crop are unfavorable. South and West of us the plant is without snow to cover it, and the sudden changes in the weather creates much apprehension for the coming crop. There has been a fair speculative inquiry during the past week; and but for the absence of freight-room the transactions would have been larger. At the close the demand was fair, but the firmness of holders and higher freights checked the demand. The sales of the week were 276,000 bushels, and the exports 118,530 bushels. Corn has been fairly active, but has fluctuated daily. The supply of New is liberal, and much of it too damp for shipment; this has contributed to the heaviness from day to day. Good Dry Mixed has been in request, and better sustained than other kinds. The close is dull and weak. The sales of the week were 435,000 bushels. Oats have been in fair demand at variable prices. The arrivals have been light, but the stock ample both here and at the West, and there is little speculative feeling noticeable. At the close prices are steady, but the demand light.

Coffee.—The market for Brazils has ruled extremely dull from first hands, the demand being limited to small parcels for home use. Holders are firm, however, and stocks are accumulating. There is, however, a fair amount withdrawn for consumption from second hands, and the stocks in the hands of this class of dealers is gradually diminishing. The present inactive state of trade can be attributed to a great extent to the agitation of the repeal of the duty; but the demand from the interior is still very light, when in former years January and February have generally been active months for the distribution of stocks to the country. All other grades are also extremely dull, and prices of all descriptions must be considered nominal, as, in the absence of sales, there is no correct basis for quotation. We quote Rio extreme range for lots 19¼@22 cts., Maracaibo 19½@21 cts., Laguayra 19½@21 cts., and Java 25½@28 cts., all duty paid.

Cotton.—The market for "spot" goods has ruled moderately active, and prices show an advance of fully ⅛ ct. throughout, owing to the moderate receipts and steady tone of the Liverpool market. Futures have been in good request for all months, and the transactions of the week are large, prices also showing an improvement. We quote Low Middlings 23¾ cts. and Middlings 23⅞ cts.

Molasses.—All grades of Foreign have ruled extremely dull, with refiners, few of whom are working, waiting a fresh supply of New Crop. Prices for Cuba are nominally unchanged, and one direct to a refiner. New Orleans has been in active request, and the stock here is reduced, and prices are firm, with an advancing tendency. Sugar-house is still in light supply and wanted, at 18@19 cts. for hhds., and 22@23 in bbls.; but transactions are limited, on account of the scarcity. Syrups are in good demand, and prices, under a scarcity, rule strong. There is an active inquiry for export, but refiners are unable to fill such orders. We quote Cuba Muscovado 23@33 cts., Cuba Clayed 22@26 cts., Porto Rico 28@40 cts., and New Orleans 55@65 cts.

Provisions.—The Hog product has not moved with any great amount of freedom; but still in some cases has sold fairly, and there was an absence of depression to the market. Mess Pork met with less favor, no one appearing to take much interest beyond the settlement or extension of contracts, little inducement offering for investment and the distribution proving quite easy; but Middles, Hams, Shoulders, and Lard were all sold to some extent on home account and for export, and demanded full figures readily. There appears to be an impression that inside rates have been reached on the present crop; and, though few holders are looking for any decided increase of the value of their goods, it is generally believed that no further decline will have to be submitted to. Beef continues to drag on the bulk of the stock, but there has been a little more demand for Choice and Fancy Cuts, and pretty full rates in some cases obtained. The stocks of Western are liberal, but holders still sustain from pressure.

Sugars.—Raw Sugars have ruled very dull, with refiners and trade only buying small parcels, to meet pressing requirements; and prices are rather weak, with a downward tendency. The New Crop Cuba is coming forward very slowly. Stocks are very much reduced—in fact, only about one-half what they were at this period last year; but larger supplies are looked for. We quote fair to good refining Cuba at 9½@9¾ c. Prime 9½ cts., Nos. 10 and 13 Centrifugal 10@10⅜ cts., and No. 12 Clayed Box 9⅜@9⅝ cts., four months, closing quiet. Refined is very quiet, and buyers have the advantage. We quote Hards 12¾ cts., Soft White A 11⅝@11⅞ cts., do B 11¼ cts., do. Extra C 11⅜@11⅝ cts., Soft Yellow 9⅝@11 cts.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET

FOR WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, FEB. 20th, 1872.
[Reported Expressly for The Independent.]

Beeves.—The demand has been only moderate. Prices have declined and the market closed heavy.

Milch Cows.—The trade is dull and prices are lower.

Sheep.—The medium and thin stock is very dull, and prices are ¾@½ cent lower. The better qualities are steady.

Swine.—The demand is fair and the market steady.

PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKET PLACES.

	This week.	Last week.
Fancy	11¾@13	12¾@13
Extra	11¼@12	11¾@12
First quality	10¾@11	10¾@11¼
Second quality	9¾@10½	10 @10¾
Third quality	9 @9¾	9 @9¾
Poorest	8 @8½	8½@8¾
Average of all sales about	10 @10½	10 @10½

General Quotations.
Cows and Calves.

	This week.	Last week.
Choice	$70@75	$70@80
Good	55@65	55@65
Fair	45@50	45@55
Inferior and Common	30@40	30@40

Veal Calves.

	This week.	Last week.
Extra and Choice	10 @10¾	10 @11
Good	8½@9¾	8½@9¾
Common	7½@8½	7½@8½
Inferior	6 @7½	7 @7½

Sheep and Lambs.

	This Week.	Last Week.
Choice, per lb	8 @8½	7¾@8¼
Extra	7 @8	7½@8
Fair	6 @6½	6½@7
Coarse	5 @6	6 @6½
Common	4 @5	5 @5½

Swine.	Live, per lb.	Dressed, per lb.
Corn-fed	6¼@6 ¾	8¾@9

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Monday Evening, February 19th, 1872.

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of Domestic Dry Goods sold in the New York market. It is confidently believed that these weekly reports, published exclusively in The Independent, (and more perfectly than to any other newspaper in the country), will be found by every dry goods merchant, ten times the subscription price of the paper.

PRINTS.

Merrimack W.	11¾	Wamsutta	8¾
Merrimack, D.	11	Garner & Co.	11
Cocheco, L.	12	Arnold,	10
Sprague	11¾	Hamilton	11¾
Pacific	11¾	Richmond	11¾
American	11¾	Dunnell	11¾
Dunnells	11¾	Mourning	11
Allen	11¾	Lancaster	
Manchester	11½	Oriental	11¾
	GINGHAMS.		
Lancaster	11	Roanoke	12
Hartford	11¾	Glasgow	13½
	BROWN SHEETINGS.		
Amoskeag, A.	14	Pepperell,	14½
Lawrence, D.	14	" E.	13½
" F.	13	" F.	12½
" H.	10½	" H.	9½
" I.	9	" I.	8½
" J.	8¼	" J.	7½
Pacific, E.	14	" K.	6¾
" H.	13½	" L.	10
" I.	12	" M.	8½
Atlantic, A.	14½	Boot, E.	13
" H.	13	" H.	11
" L.	10	" L.	8
" N.	8	Appleton, A.	14¼
" W.	14½	Lyle's	11
Agawam, F.	14	Laconia, O.	13
Black A.	13	" C.	12
Massachusetts	13¾	" E.	10
" H.	12	Lyman, E.	13
Indian Head	11½	" C.	11½
Exeter, A.	14½	" E.	10½
" H.	13	Fremont, C.	11½
Medford	14	Union Orchard, C.	12½
Augusta	14	" E.	10½
" H.	13	" W.	13½
Pittsfield, A.	14	Great Falls, H.	10½
Kennebec	14½	" " M.	11½
Bedford, R.	14	" " N.	10½
Pocasset, A.	14	" " M.	11½
" K.	12	Bay Mills	11½
Newmarket	13½	Stirk, D.	12½
	BLEACHED MUSLIN.		
New York Mills	14½	Reynolds, AA.	12¾
Wamsutta	13	Mystic Lake	14
"	12	Ballou & Son	14
Pascarora	14½	"	13
Peerless	14	Lonsdale	14½
Bates	14	"	13
White Rock	14	Cambric	15
Nashua A.	13½		

Merrimack W.	11¾	Wamsutta	8¾
Merrimack, D.	11	Garner & Co.	11
Cocheco, L.	12	Arnold,	10
Sprague	11¾	Hamilton	11¾
Pacific	11¾	Richmond	11¾
American	11¾	Dunnell	11¾
Dunnells	11¾	Mourning	11
Allen	11¾	Lancaster	
Manchester	11½	Oriental	11¾
	GINGHAMS.		
Lancaster	11	Roanoke	12
Hartford	11¾	Glasgow	13½
	BROWN SHEETINGS.		
Amo